The Weather

Today—Cloudy, followed by rain or snow in the evening. Yesterday—High, 36; low, 19.

Fuel-oil consumption to date, 57 per cent of yearly allotment.

The Washington Post

NEWS OF THE HOUR
ON THE HOUR
WINX
1340 your dial

NO. 25,063 Entered as Second Class Matter, Postoffice, Washington, D. C. Copyright, 1945, By The Washington Post. WASHINGTON: SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1945

CARRIER DELIVERY CITY ZONE Daily and Sunday $1.10 per Month. Daily Only, .65 per Mo.—Sun. Only, .45 per Mo. SINGLE COPY PRICE Daily, 5¢. Sunday, 10¢

Russians Knock Out Rich 'Ruhr of East'; 98 Miles From Berlin, Germans Admit

Court Rules Ward Seizure Illegal; U. S. Plans Appeal

Decision Partially Ties Hands of WLB; Biddle to Act Promptly

(Text of Ruling on Page 4.)

By Ben W. Gilbert

Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan's ruling that President Roosevelt exceeded his authority in ordering properties of Montgomery War & Co. seized by the Army, if allowed to stand, will wreck War Labor Board machinery for the peaceful settlement of wartime labor disputes, WLB Chairman William H. Davis said late yesterday.

Attorney General Francis Biddle announced here that Judge Sullivan's decision—delivered in a Chicago district court—would be appealed as promptly as possible. There was a strong possibility that the Government will ask the Supreme Court to hear the appeal directly, without taking it through the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Congressional reaction to the decision varied, amid indications that the Administration will ask for further legislation to buttress WLB if the decision is upheld. Some Congressmen suggested that such legislation be introduced. Republicans generally, who denounced the seizure when it occurred on December 28, last year, hailed the verdict.

Sewell Hails Decision

Sewell L. Avery, Ward's chairman, declared from Chandler, Ariz., that the decision represented "a great day for labor," but Samuel Wolchok, president of the CIO United Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Employes, moaned in reply, "Woe to labor if Avery becomes its champion."

Two aspects of Judge Sullivan's decision were particularly disturbing to the Administration:

1. His finding that, although the War Labor Board has power to decide all wartime disputes, only those decisions involving direct war production can be enforced through plant seizure.

2. The implication that presidential war powers may not be exercised outside of combat theaters, except in extreme emergencies.

Holds Authority Lacking

Sullivan, a 55-year-old former school teacher and practicing attorney who was raised from the Cook County, Ill., bench in 1933 to the Federal lower court by President Roosevelt, found that the President lacked power to seize the affected Ward facilities in seven cities under the Smith-Connally Antistrike Act, and also that he lacked power as Commander in Chief to take over the properties.

"I am of the opinion," Judge Sullivan ruled, "that the President was without authority, either under section 3 of the War Labor Disputes (Smith-Connally) Act, or under the war powers conferred upon him by the Constitution as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy to take possession of the plants and facilities of Montgomery Ward & Co."

Sullivan found that the coal mines were seized by the President in 1943 under his constitutional war powers in a valid emergency, but added:

"The military necessity for action taken in the theater of war will not ordinarily be inquired into by the courts, but outside the theater of war, the President, as Commander in Chief, does not have unlimited power over the persons and property of citizens. He may not seize private property just because it might be useful or beneficial to the armed forces. . . .

Not in Military Theater

"If Montgomery Ward's plants and facilities were located within the actual theater of military operations, and its goods were necessary and essential for the use of the naval or military forces, then the Commander in Chief might lawfully take possession of them.

"But the armed forces, so far as we know, being adequately supplied and equipped, and Montgomery Ward's plants and facilities being far removed from the scene of actual military activities, those plants and facilities may not be seized by the President simply because at some future time, on account of the existence of a labor

See WARD, Page 2, Column 5.

Grounded in the Air

Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo

UP A TREE—A plane carrying a pilot and three men of the Mars task force landed in this tree above an airstrip in Burma. Ground forces ran up ladders, bandaged the injured, brought them do

Wallace Forces Fight to Avert Double Defeat

By Robert C. Albright

Opposition forces last night drove for a swift Senate showdown on Henry A. Wallace, as anti-Wallace polls ran up a clear majority of the Senate against confirmation of the former Vice President in the dual role of Commerce Secretary and Loan Administrator.

To stave off the test, Senate Administration leaders have seized on the George separation-of-powers bill as their one Senate chance to avoid defeat, it was reliably indicated last night.

An Administration race was on to make the George bill the Senate's "unfinished business," blocking the immediate knockout count sought on the nomination by anti-Wallace bitter-enders.

Blow for Wallace Seen Tuesday

Jockeying for position had already started in a series of strategy conferences on both sides. The first leadership blow for Wallace may be struck early Tuesday with a motion to call up the George bill, ahead of the nomination. During the Senate's "morning hour" such a motion is not debatable.

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D., Tenn.), President pro-tempore of the Senate, meanwhile sounded the keynote of the opposition.

"I think it would be unfair to hold up the nomination indefinitely," said McKellar. "My personal view is that we should consider Mr. Wallace's nomination first, on its merits. Of course, we ought to call up the (George) bill later.

See WALLACE, Page 2, Col. 5.

Official Army Signal Corps Photo.

THE PILOT COMES DOWN—His leg broken and face lacerated, Sergt. W. H. Latta of Rochester, N. Y., the pilot, is brought down the ladder. His passengers were wounded men being evacuated from the jungle

Meat Extremely Scarce

D. C. Digs In for Privations Due to Rail Freight Embargo

By Robert E. Smith

Faced with an extreme shortage of meats and a scarcity of other essentials, Washington dug in for a few days of increasing privation and read new emergency regulations yesterday as the flow of civilian goods into the Capital by rail was shut off at its source.

But the District, independent surveys indicated, will suffer much less than other Eastern and Middle Western cities from the three-day rail embargo on shipment of civilian goods which is scheduled to end tomorrow but may be extended if the severe rail congestion is not dissipated.

With only 40 per cent of the normal wartime stock of meats in wholesale and retail refrigerators, possibility of the average consumer finding even a slice or two of meat by the middle of this week looked "dismal" to J. Thomas Kennedy, District superintendent of markets, who conducted an investigation of local stocks.

His report showed "practically no beef" on hand but a fair amount of lamb and veal and adequate fish supplies. Pre-embargo shipments of live hogs into the District were lower than at any time in 17 years, he said, describing the whole situation as "very bad." A canvass of representative wholesale and retail dealers bore out Kennedy's reports.

Police officials believed they

See EMBARGO, Page 2, Column 2.

Yanks Reach Reich Border At 5 Points

Threat to Alsace Fades as Patch Forces Mop Up In Schillersdorf

Paris, Jan. 27 (AP).—The U. S. Third Army swept up to the German border at five points today after overrunning 11 Belgian and Luxembourg towns in gains of nearly 4 miles as the harried enemy fell back behind the natural barriers to the Reich all along the Western Front.

Rooting the last Germans from Clervaux, once a German anchor in northern Luxembourg, Third Army divisions engulfed all but a mile and a half of the skyline highway to St. Vith, and squeezed the enemy back to within a mile or two of the Siegfried Line along a 23-mile front.

Reach the Our River

One force reached the Our River at the Belgian-German border 9½ miles south of St. Vith, where a cluster of four villages were quickly mopped up.

Other forces ranged along the Our farther south at the Luxembourg-German border. There was little resistance except on the extreme south flank, where reconnaissance forces knocked out a Panther tank and two self-propelled guns before withdrawing from Weiler, 2 miles west of the border.

The enemy's northern Alsatian venture, which this week threatened the province's capital of Strasbourg, ebbed so low that United States Seventh Army forces were able to make only patrol contacts along the 20-mile front as they plowed through deep snowbanks.

Thrust Believed Frustrated

The only activity reported was mopping up in Schillersdorf, 22 miles northwest of Strasbourg, and there was a feeling on that front that the German scheme to break across the Moder River line in an attempt to reconquer Alsace had been frustrated.

The main forces of the U. S. Ninth and British Second armies were swinging up to the Roer River system at the gateway to the Ruhr and Rhineland unopposed by the

See WAR, Page 2, Column 8.

Compromise Chance Is Seen On Labor Draft

By Mary Spargo

With a battle over the May bill certain when it reaches the House floor tomorrow, chances brightened for consideration of a compromise measure giving statutory authority to the War Manpower Commission.

Faced with a probable impasse between warring House factions over the limited national service bill for men 18 to 45, House leaders and members generally looked for a compromise.

A member of the House Military Affairs Committee, who voted against the May bill, will propose as a substitute a bill introduced by Representative Jerry Voorhis (D., Calif.), The Washington Post learned yesterday.

Maintains WMC Machinery

The Voorhis bill would maintain the present machinery of the War Manpower Commission and would give WMC power to enforce employment ceilings.

Under this measure the employer who added a worker without referral by USES, or the person who accepted the job in any area listed as critical, would be subject to civil penalties for a misdemeanor.

At the present time, without legislative authority, WMC has to rely upon withholding of priorities by the War Production Board or similar steps as backing for its directives.

Penalties Are Same

The penalties for violation if the bill should become law are the same as those for violation of priority regulation of WPB, Voorhis said yesterday, maximums of $10,000 fines or a year in jail.

Chief difference between the penalties of this bill and the May bill, other than the maximum jail sentence, is that under this measure violations would be declared a misdemeanor, and not a felony, which

See MANPOWER, Page 2, Col. 1.

Vast Arsenal In Silesia Abandoned

Area Is Left to Army to Defend Or Surrender; Peace Bid Denied

London, Jan. 27 (AP).—The Germans announced tonight that in the face of the Red army offensive they had abandoned the industries of Upper Silesia, regarded as second only to the Ruhr as a Nazi arsenal.

The industries have been stopped and the territory given over to the German army to defend or surrender, a Berlin radio announcement said.

The wording of the announcement indicated the Nazi command was preparing the people for a blow which had already fallen. Moscow in the last four days has announced the capture of all the most valuable area of Upper Silesia, including the cities of Sosnowiec, Dabrowa, Bedzin and Myslowice in Poland and Hindenburg and Gleiwitz on the German side of the border.

Source of Synthetic Oil

Together with 20 or more smaller towns, the 6 cities form a continuous jumble of mining pits, iron and steel mills, blast furnaces, railroads and the drab homes of workers, stretching the entire length of one of Europe's richest coal deposits.

The coal, principally in the area that was Germany's before she overran Czechoslovakia and Poland and seized their portions of the Silesian area, was especially valuable to the Wehrmacht in wartime as a source of synthetic oil.

"The fate of the industrial fortress of Upper Silesia now has been handed over to soldiers of the East Front," the Transocean Agency broadcasts said.

Installations Blown Up

"In those areas of the industrial region of Upper Silesia where German soldiers were unable to save them from the grip of the superior enemy, installations were blown up. Volkssturm (home guard) battalions now are fighting at the side of grenadiers in the midst of ruined factory buildings and coal dumps."

Thus, Hitler abandoned an arsenal which had been of increasing importance since the mass bombings of the Ruhr, the industrial area behind the Western Front.

The German radio continued its gloomy reports of Red army advances and prepared civilians for even greater territorial losses. It acknowledged that streams of dejected, shivering refugees were plodding westward from the menaced eastern frontiers of the Reich.

300,000 Flee Breslau

Swiss sources said 300,000 persons had fled from the City of Breslau, capital of Silesia, alone, and Moscow broadcasts said Red army artillery was reducing the city block by block.

One Berlin commentator estimated that 100 Red divisions had been hurled at East Prussia, whose capital of Konigsberg was being engulfed.

News dispatches to neutral countries indicated Berlin, flooded with refugees from the east, was apprehensive over the possibility of gas warfare, a fear intensified by construction of huge gasproof subterranean shelters.

"Victory or we perish!" the home radio proclaimed to Germans.

Peace Bid Rumors Denied

Rumors in Madrid, Lisbon and Barcelona that the Germans were "fishing" for peace were labeled false by a British Foreign Office spokesman. There were other unconfirmed reports of civilian demonstrations against army men and Nazi officials, but there was no valid indication that the German masses were loose from Heinrich Himmler's Gestapo.

In one Berlin broadcast, a commentator bewailed German misfortunes, saying, "With great anxiety we have read the latest communiques. The places named in these communiques were the names of cities we would have believed far behind the front lines. Worst of all is the fact that thousands and thousands of our compatriots had to flee from Soviet cruelty as, in 1940, the people of the west did from the German armies.

"Many Germans wonder if all these events were necessary. The

See GERMAN, Page 2, Column 1.

Surrender in the Snow

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

GAVE UP—Two Germans who surrendered to the British in a great snowstorm at Hongen, Germany, stand in the downpour awaiting removal to the rear

Nazi Actions Puzzle Allies On Italy Front

Some Signs Point To Early Withdrawal, Others to Long Fight

Rome, Jan. 27 (AP).—The possibility that the Germans may be pulling out of Italy—as suggested by Prime Minister Churchill this week—is being discussed here increasingly, particularly since official announcements have reported only patrol action for 21 straight days.

There are both pros and cons to this question.

Supporting the Churchill suggestion, besides the want of German attacks, are the series of unexplained explosions back of the enemy lines that might suggest demolitions before a retreat.

Mysterious Explosions

One such explosion was reported today on the Eighth Army front in the area of Lugo, a road junction of 14,000 inhabitants 8 miles north of Faenza.

[An Allied patrol penetrated deep into enemy territory northwest of Pistoia on the Fifth Army left flank and failed to find any Germans, the United Press reported, while on the Eighth Army front to the east a patrol around Cuffano likewise was unable to make contact with the Nazis.—Editor's note.]

But there are other indications that the Germans mean to stay—at least until they are needed somewhere else.

Allied patrols in recent weeks have returned with reports of running into new barbed wire, dense minefields and roadblocks, and prisoners taken by the U. S. Fifth Army said. Russian captives were being forced to construct new defenses in the Appennines.

Marshal Albert Kesselring now has 28 divisions in Italy, at least one of which was brought from Norway, and is stronger than at any time since last spring.

Nazi Artillery Active

Pilots have spotted huge stocks of German supplies in the Po Valley, and a Mediterranean Allied air force announcement said planes had been operating on full schedule to keep the enemy from attacking.

The Germans have been maintaining strong and continuous artillery fire in recent weeks. One front line soldier told me some

See ITALY, Page 2, Column 2.

U. S. Subs Bag 21 Jap Vessels; Total Now 979

Enemy Cruiser Listed Among Recent Sinkings; Destroyer Losses Heavy

by the Associated Press

U. S. submarines are pushing up toward the thousand mark in the number of Japanese vessels sunk. The Navy reported another 21 today.

The total now is 979.

The latest toll includes a light cruiser and 20 noncombatant ships—tankers, cargo transports and cargo vessels, all categories in which the enemy has been reported to be feeling a sharp shortage. Sinking dates were not given, but may have been any time in the long cruises of the submarines involved.

One large and one medium tanker claimed today raised to 96 the total of that type claimed by U. S. submarines since the start of the war. The tanker shortage has been reported to be a major weakness in the enemy's supporting fleet and a prime factor in the unwillingness of the Japanese fleet to range far at sea.

The cruiser was the fifteenth victim of American submersibles. Other combat ships claimed have been an aircraft carrier, 45 destroyers, 3 tenders and 40 miscellaneous types.

This month alone the Navy has announced 55 sinkings by the underwater fleet.

Ten days ago the Navy told of 24 ships sent to the bottom by submarines, including 4 combat vessels.

Noncombat ships in today's list included a large tanker, a large cargo transport, a medium auxiliary, nine medium cargo vessels, a medium tanker, three small cargo transports and four small cargo vessels.

Cold to Continue In Capital Today

The cold weather is scheduled to continue here through today, according to the Weather Bureau, which forecast also "some cloudiness."

Park police reported that, despite the subfreezing temperatures of the past week, the Reflecting Pool still is not frozen sufficiently to permit ice skating.

The low yesterday was 19 degrees at 7 a. m.; the high—36— at 4 p. m.

25 Area Men Wounded

Chevy Chase Soldier Killed, Mt. Rainier Officer Missing

District of Columbia men killed, reported through January 27: Army, 493; Navy, 109; Marines, 59; Coast Guard, 5. Total 666.

Total casualties to date for the armed services, 702,233.

Twenty-seven Army men from this area were listed among the war casualties reported yesterday. One is dead, another missing and 25 are wounded, it was learned.

DEAD:

Sergt. Ralph W. Brown, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willis C. Brown, of 208 Spring st., Chevy Chase, Md.

MISSING:

First Lieut. James V. Collett, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Collett, of 4213 32d st., Mount Rainier, Md.

WOUNDED:

Lieut. Col. Marvin L. Jacobs, 29, whose wife and daughter, Anne Frances, 2, live at 3007 S. Buchanan st., Arlington.

Capt. Walter F. Mulligan, jr., 30, whose parents live in Berwyn, Md.

First Lieut. Bernard K. Herman, 26, whose wife, Margaret, and young son, Bernard Michael, live at 701 D st. ne.

Second Lieut. Thomas Rougier McCullough, 22, son of Col. and Mrs. Earl Thomas McCullough, 687 Arlington Village, Arlington.

First Sergt. Robert B. Gibson, 39,

See CASUALTY, Page 2, Column 4

Soviet Forces Ring Poznan, Close In on Konigsberg

Motorized Troops Follow Tanks to Brandenburg; Lake Defenses Smashed

BULLETIN

London, Jan. 27 (AP).—Russian troops have smashed to within 4 miles northeast of the East Prussian capital of Konigsberg by capturing Nehausen, Moscow announced tonight. The Polish fortress city of Poznan has been encircle, Moscow said. The Vistula River fortress of Torun also has been encircled.

London, Jan. 27 (AP).—The German high command announced today that the Red army had reached the Brandenburg frontier within 98 miles of Berlin in a sensational dash across western Poland as Moscow announced other Soviet troops to the south had knocked out the Nazis' sprawling Upper Silesian war arsenal—"the Ruhr of the east."

Soviet tank columns roared up to the frontier of Brandenberg, Berlin's home province, along the narrow Obra River at Zbaszyn, and motorized infantry reinforcements were flowing along in their wake to smash straight into the central part of the German homeland, Berlin said.

May Be Over Line

There were indications that the Russians might already have slashed across the Brandenburg frontier. Col. Ernst von Hammer said the northern wing of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's crack First White Russian Army had begun "storming" Schneidemuhl, German rail center 4 miles inside Germany and 135 miles northeast of Berlin.

Moscow had not yet confirmed the Berlin reports.

Germany's big arsenal of blast furnaces, mines and steel factories in upper Silesia had stopped work, Berlin said in a frank broadcast which acknowledged that Russian inroads had been so deep the workers had been forced to flee and that German shock troops and physically deficient home army recruits now were fighting desperately in the midst of ruined factory buildings and coal dumps.

Moscow announced the fall of Sosnowiec and a nearby cluster of mining and industrial towns in Polish Silesia near the southeastern German border. The end of Silesia as Germany's second most important arsenal appeared now to be just a mop-up job.

Another Day of Victories

It was another day of great strategic victories for the powerful Soviet formations.

Russian armies of the north had plunged into the heart of East Prussia, smashing the historic German defense belt built along the chain of 1200 Masurian lakes where Field Marshal von Hindenburg defeated Czarist armies three decades ago.

Breslau, Silesian capital, and Konigsburg, East Prussian capital, were threatened with early encirclement and capture; Berlin said for the third straight day that the Russians had broken across the upper Oder River at various points on a 125-mile front on both sides of Breslau, now a "ghost city" under the rain of Soviet artillery shells.

In plunging to the Brandenburg frontier the Russians by-passed Poznan, big west Polish strong-

See RUSSIA, Page 2, Column 1.

Luzon Yanks Push Toward Angeles, Clear Airfield

MacArthur's Headquarters, Luzon (Sunday), Jan. 28 (AP).—The United States Fourteenth Army Corps pushed in strength Saturday toward Angeles, a little more than 40 miles from Manila, while Yank captors of Clark Field cleared out harassing enemy positions in the nearby hills.

Patrols had been reported to have reached Angeles, 5 miles southeast of Clark Field two days ago.

The Far Eastern Air Force dropped 96 tons of explosives, which started huge fires, in their third straight strike at Corregidor, the fortress rock in Manila Bay.

RUSSIA

From Page 1

hold which also was under siege and about to be surrounded by the Russians lunging onward in a thick snowstorm.

Berlin said that other Soviet troops had crossed the Notec River between threatened Schneidemuhl and the Polish stronghold of Bydgoszcz, 50 miles to the east, and poured into the southern end of the Polish corridor which juts up past Danzig to the Baltic.

Fighting at the gates of Schneidemuhl, the Russians were by Berlin accounts 50 miles northwest of outflanked Poznan and only about 90 miles southeast of the Baltic German port of Stettin.

"The eastern wall has broken down," declared the Moscow radio in a broadcast, "and under its rubble lies the German army's best divisions."

The sweep toward Berlin was being directed by Marshal Zhukov who, as Premier Stalin's first military deputy, plotted the Russian defensive victories at Moscow and Stalingrad.

Under Zhukov, swarms of motorized infantrymen are led by another Stalingrad hero, Col. Gen. Vasily Ivanovich Chuikov, whose men held the west bank of the Volga River at Stalingrad during the height of German military power.

Berlin said the fighting at or near the German frontier was along a curving 125-mile arc from Lezno, 40 miles southeast of Zbaszyn, up to Schneidemuhl. Moscow dispatches indicated that the Germans had committed a large part of their strategic reserves and tank formations in an effort to halt Zhukov's veterans.

Never before has the German Army's recuperative ability been more bitterly tested than on the sixteenth day of the swelling Red army winter offensive.

Test of Red Ingenuity

Russian ingenuity in quickly establishing lines of communication and supply to cope with further operations more than 200 miles beyond their original jump-off bases also is being put to a test.

How mortally the German army has been hurt by its defeat in the East still was a matter of conjecture, Moscow dispatches said.

The gloom of Berlin's military commentators deepened with forecasts that more territory must be surrendered to the Russian assault which the Nazi high command, at least temporarily, has appeared helpless in checking.

"The German high command," said the commentator, "is not in a position to effect deeply staged defense positions over a 500-mile front because the Russians—if they desire—can pack their entire potential into one front while the German high command would be faced with the necessity of supplying many fronts."

Talks of Counterpressure

He said that German counterpressure would be made only where "it is an inevitable military requirement."

Berlin said that the attack on Schneidemuhl, important German rail center northeast of Berlin, was launched Friday night by "a motorized formation which has orders to reach the Oder Estuary" at the Baltic port of Stettin, 90 miles beyond.

Struggling in a heavy snow storm, about 40 Russian tanks approached the German positions after an artillery barrage, he said. He claimed the attack was halted. He did not say whether the Russians actually had reached the city, but his comments implied that they had.

MANPOWER

From Page 1

makes a great difference in a man's record.

Compulsion Is Great

The Voorhis bill would entirely remove jurisdiction over civilian manpower from the hands of Selective Service local boards and will meet strong opposition from the congressional bloc which is antagonistic to Chairman Paul V. McNutt of WMC.

Capitol Hill authorities, however, view the pending situation as so difficult that in order to avoid doing nothing in response to the President's request for legislation to draft 4-Fs into essential industry, the House, after a bitter battle, may compromise on the Voorhis measure, or one like it.

Members generally are not convinced, apparently, that drastic manpower legislation is needed, but on the other hand they do not want to give the men in the trenches the impression that Congress is reluctant to plump for an all-out war effort.

Death by Amendment

The coming struggle between the conservative Southern Demcorats, who want to use the May bill as a vehicle for legislation to curb organized labor, and the liberal members is expected to produce so many amendments, including an anti-closed shop and an FEPC provision, that both sides will unite either to kill the measure or send it back to committee.

The psychological factor of what members of the armed services may feel if the bill is scrapped or pigeon-holed is what impels members to seek some sort of compromise.

There will be, in all probability, a number of substitutes offered from the floor, including a measure by Representative Frank A. Barrett (R., Wyo.) discussed on the floor some days ago.

GERMAN

From Page 1

fate of Germany is an old story. For long years Germany has fought for her existence and the bomb burst when the Allies for the second time interfered with the argument of Danzig. We have seen from the examples of Finland and Italy what fate befalls countries which do not fight until the bitter end."

EMBARGO

From Page 1

would be ready tomorrow to handle "dire emergency" machinery for householders who have run completely out of coal. Under the District plan, announced Friday, residents who have absolutely no coal may make application at precinct stations. After examination of their bins by officers, their orders will be certified to the Merchants and Manufacturers office in the Star building and filled by dealers within 12 hours at ceiling prices.

No one with any coal on hand will be eligible to use this facility, however, Inspector Harvey G. Callahan said, emphasizing also that consumers must pay regular rates for coal delivered. Yesterday more than 200 calls were made to precinct stations, many under the impression that the new set-up would furnish free coal.

Arlington County officials also will participate in the District distribution plan. Householders with empty bins must call in person at police headquarters in the courthouse building, await inspection and then take their certification to the Merchants and Manufacturers office to place emergency orders.

To Be Handled Locally

An Alexandria emergency committee, set up yesterday in the City Hall Building office of W. Edward Dunn, intends to handle the situation locally. Persons with less than five days supply of coal may make application there if dealers are unable to serve them. Those who have exhausted their supplies were urged to drive to local coal yards where fuel will be sold them in bushel amounts.

Mayor William T. Wilkins emphasized a shortage of delivery facilities and asked Alexandria truck owners to make them available for deliveries during the emergency period.

District Fuel Administrator Robert E. Robson, meanwhile, minimized the effect of the embargo on the District, where, he said, there seems to be ample supplies on hand to keep everyone warm. School Superintendent Robert L. Haycock announced that the department's situation is much better than two weks ago.

Gas Fears Minimized

Fears that the embargo would bring a recurrence of the critical gasoline shortage of three weeks ago were minimized by a spokesman for the Petroleum Administration for War who stated that "there is nothing to lead us to believe that the embargo will dry up stations as long as buying is restricted to the essential minimum.

The District Office of Price Administration announced that dealers still were being requested to limit sales to one A or B coupons and to sell only to patrons with less than a quarter tank of gas.

Voluntary Rationing

A voluntary rationing plan of this type was also being carried out by local fuel oil dealers, it was disclosed, which would assure "some oil" to Washington's 55,000 householders who depend onit for heat.

It was nota anticipated that the etmbargo would bring noticeable shortages in foods other than meats. Stockpiles on hand in local wholesale warehouses were reported to be "extensive and well diversified" and District officials pointed out that if a critical situatoin does occur, supplies will be shipped in by truck from Richmond, Va., and other nearby Southern points.

If necessary, Sanitary Department trucks will be used for hauling any items needed for emergency use, they said.

ITALY

From Page 1

days ago that the enemy was shooting more and bigger artillery now than at any time since the American push on Rome last May.

The lack of activity may well due due to the snow and slush.

Allied medium and fighterbombers, flying through some of the worst weather of the winter, slashed today at communications, storage dumps and enemy-occupied buildings in northern Italy.

An Allied communique announced that enemy supply dumps and emplacements on the French-Italian border had been subjected to a steady nine-day bombardment from the sea. The U. S. destroyer Benson, the French destroyer Trombe and the British destroyer Lookout participated in the action.

EAM Asks End Of Intervention

Athens, Jan. 27 (U.P.).—The EAM resistance movement has formally suggested that the United States, Britain, Russia and France send an inter-Allied commission to Greece to "put an end" to intervention by Lieut. Gen. R. M. Scobie, commander of British forces in Greece, it was disclosed last night.

At the same time, it was learned that Archbishop Damaskinos, regent of Greece, was considering sending an ultimatum to the EAM to force an early start of peace talks designed to end the Greek civil war. The EAM and the Greek government are now operating under an armistice.

Tientsin Fire Chief Arrested for Arson

By the Associated Press

The chief of the Seventh fire brigade in Japanese-occupied Tientsin, China, has been arrested on charges he started a fire so he and his men could loot the burned area, the Tientsin radio said Friday.

They also were accused of stealing the fuel to start the blaze January 2 which lasted three hours and involved a number of "complications." The Federal Communications Commission picked up the broadcast.

Their Fathers Serve Abroad

VICTORY BABIES—Lieut. W. P. Van Dusen, who subscribes to The Post aboard ship in the Pacific, wrote recently, "I was wondering if a picture could be made of my wife and baby son. I haven't seen my son, who was born last April." In the top picture are Mrs. Barbara Van Dusen, and young Jimmy, of 6626 Hillandale rd., Bethesda, Md. Jimmy is a great-grandson of District Commissioner John Russell Young. Harold E. Nelson, jr.'s dad, a first lieutenant stationed in England with the Air Force, has been deterred from seeing his son by pressing duties in the European theatre—he has received two bronze stars and the Presidential Citation. Harold, jr., and his mother, Mrs. Helen Trebus Nelson, who appear in the lower picture, live at 416 12th st. se.

Farmer Escapes Lethal Barn Trap; Suspect Is Jailed

Prince Frederick, Md., Jan. 27 (AP).—James Harris, 24, was held for May court on a charge of assault with intent to kill after a hearing yesterday before Trial Magistrate William W. Duke.

Lee Plummer, Chaneyville farmer, testified that he had narrowly escaped injury when a shotgun rigged as a trap discharged in his barn.

State's Attorney Arthur Dowell and State Trooper J. D. Lowe investigated and testified that fingerprints and other evidence led to the arrest of Harris.

Harris was held in default of $1000 bail in the Prince Frederick County Jail.

Lost Radium Vial Found by 'Detector'

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 27 (U.P.).—A brass case containing vials of radium valued at $5000 has been found by a radium detector after being lost for three days when it was mistakenly thrown into a wastebasket at a local hospital. The chemical was recovered in a pile of refuse which was carted in from the city dump yesterday. Since the detector would not function in the subzero temperature, the refuse was brought into a heated garage for inspection.

What's Going On And Where

Entertainment for Servicemen and Women.

Victory Canteen for Servicemen, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. nw., 10 a. m.

Army-Navy Masonic Servicemen's Center, 13th st. and New York ave. nw., 1 p. m.

Servicemen's Ticket Booth, E st. and Pennsylvania ave. nw., 4 to 8:30 p. m.

Pepsi-Cola Canteen for Servicemen of the United Nations, 13th and G sts. nw., checking, showers and lounge, all day.

Stage Door Canteen, Belasco Theater, dance, 8 to 10 p. m.

Arlington Farms Recreation Hall, dance, 8:30 p. m. to midnight.

National Jewish Welfare Board, 1529 16th st. nw., swimming for servicemen, 9:30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

USO, 801 Market space, nw., sightseeing tour, 2 p. m.

USO, 1911 H st. nw., coffee hour, 10 a. m.; buffet supper, 6 p. m.; Russian class, 7 p. m.

Officers Service Club of the United Nations, Inc., 1644 21st st. nw., tea dance, 5 to 8 p. m.

USO, 1736 G st. nw., tea dance, 6 to 7 p. m.

Meetings, Luncheons and Other Entertainment

Collectors Club, Branch 8, SPA, Thomson Community Center, 12th and L sts. nw., meeting, 8 p. m.

Smithsonian Institution, Foyer, display of art works of modern Cuban painters, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

The Corcoran Gallery of Art, forty-ninth annual exhibition of the Washington Water Color Club.

Center Hiking Club, six-mile hike from Langley, Va., to Washington, meet at Arnold bus stand, 11th and E sts. nw., 8:30 a. m.

Howard University, Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, all university religious services, 11 a. m.

CASUALTY

From Page 1

son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Gibson, 4710 15th st. nw.

Staff Sergt. Albert H. Melcher, 26, whose wife and twin sons live at 1903 Otis st. ne.

Staff Sergt. John O. Moreland, son of Mrs. Eva Moreland, 402 49th ave., Capitol Heights, Md.

Sergt. Ray H. Lingle, 27, whose wife lives at 1717 G st. nw.

Sergt. John F. Swart, jr., 19, whose father lives on Route 1, Fairfax, Va.

Technician Fourth Grade Horace A. Mauney, 24, brother of Mrs. Lee I. Rooker, 731 Alabama ave. se.

Corpl. Charles L. Neigh, 28, son of Col. and Mrs. Paul M. Neigh, 4424 N. 17th st., Arlington, Va.

Pfc. Claude E. Mason, whose wife lives at 3700 Duke st., Alexandria, Va.

Pfc. James W. Render, 19, son of Mrs. Jessie Render, 1825 New Hampshire ave. nw.

Pfc. Graham T. Northrup, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold R. Northrup of 6219 Wagner la., Bannockburn Hts., Md.

Pfc. Howard Price, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Price of 1477 Newton st. nw.

Pfc. Adelbert I. Kingman, nephew of Mrs. Grace Rabbitt, 4422 Montgomery ave., Bethesda, Md.

Pvt. Woodrow P. Fortune, 27, whose wife lives at 1330 South Carolina ave. se.

Pvt. Lester B. Flick, 37, now home on leave with his wife and children at 1020 Otis st. ne.

Pvt. Paul Y. Mattox, 35, husband of Mrs. Lena L. Mattox, 2123 Eye st. nw.

Pvt. Stephen J. Tokar, 25, whose wife lives at 4201 Jennifer st. nw.

Pvt. Thomas Ladd, 27, whose wife and three children live at 430 10th st. sw.

Pvt. Jack K. DePerini, son of Mrs. Belle V. Tate, 518 Carmody dr., Carmody Hills, Md.

Pvt. Richard A. Moore, whose wife lives at 7625 Walters la. se.

Pvt. Julian Richitt, whose wife lives at 1000 Rittenhouse st. nw.

Pvt. John H. Magers, jr., whose wife lives at 811 Grandin ave., Rockville, Md.

Russians Study in U. S.

New York (U.P.).—Eighteen men and three women from the Soviet Union are enrolled at Columbia University, studying extension courses in English, American history and government, United States geography and American life and problems. The group, several of whom are war veterans, arrived in this country via Seattle and plan to leave in the spring.

WARD

From Page 1

dispute between it and its employes, Montgomery Ward may not be able to deliver supplies deemed necessary or useful to the war effort."

Sullivan acknowledged the possibility that the dispute at Ward's—growing out of the company's refusal to accept WLB wage and union maintenance orders in at least seven cities—might interfere with the war effort, but indicated that under existing law, the answer would have to rest with the patriotism of the parties.

WLB Advisory Body

"If the disputants are not willing to obey the recommendations of th War Labor Board, which are admittedly only advisory, then Congress alone is the only branch of the overnment which can compel them to do so," Sullivan said.

"It is the duty of Congress to enact laws, and the duty of the courts to interpret them."

No question of the legality of the WLB orders was involved. Sullivan pointed out that recent court decisions which have been affirmed by the Supreme Court make it clear that WLB decisions are not subject to court review. He cited precedents to show that board decisions could be regarded only as "informatory," or "advisory" to the parties to a dispute.

Turning to the power of plant seizure provided by the anti-strike act, Judge Sullivan expressed the view that the act was constitutional, but pointed out that the power extends only to seizure of "any plant, mine or facility equipped for the manufacture, production or mining of any articles or materials which may be required for the war effort, or which may be useful in connection therewith."

He summed up: "The question which now confronts me is whether the President is given power under this statute to take possession of an establishment which is engaged solely in retail selling and distribution."

Judge Sullivan said that he searched through dictionaries, but did not find one which defined the word "production" to include "distribution."

WALLACE

From Page 1

I'm for the bill and against the nomination."

Opposition Wants No Risks

Although the lines of Senate procedure continued confused, the strategy on both sides was clear.

The opposition had the votes (48 to 51) against confirmation of Wallace with full loan authority and appeared unwilling to run the risk of the George bill to split away the vast loan functions failing of enactment somewhere along the line.

Their play is to strike while they have their peak strength, removing Wallace from the picture, and then proceed leisurely with the George bill.

When and if the George bill became law, some of their number argue, the President could resubmit the nomination of Wallace for the routine purely secretarial functions. Enough of them might go along to confirm him in this limited role.

Strategy Might Pay Off

The Administration p lay to get the George bill before the Senate first might do more than postpone a showdown. Once the bill has passed the Senate, Wallace Senators have hopes that enough Senators will swing over to the nominee to confirm him. At the least, it would delay a first-round decision and give the Wallace strength a chance to reform.

Thus, overnight, the bill launched initially by Wallace opponents in an effort to keep him clear of the almost unlimited RFC till, had become the one weapon that might spare his defeat.

Over the weekend, dickering was going forward in a third, borderline group. A small bloc of Senators, who would like to vote for Wallace for Secretary of Commerce, but won't confirm him for Federal Loan Administrator as well, was seeking assurance that the George bill carving out his loan authority will be allowed to become law.

Unfavorable Report Drafted

Who could give such assurances remained something of a mystery, but it seemed likely that both Wallace and the White House will be contacted.

Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D., N. C.), chairman of the Commerce Committee which approved the George bill but turned thumbs down on Wallace, meanwhile completed the first draft of his "unfavorable report" on Wallace.

He said it will be submitted to every member of the 14-man majority which voted against Wallace for possible changes before he lays it before the Senate.

Bailey said no decision has been reached on whether it will be filed with the Senate in advance of the favorable George bill report, now in process of preparation. Both reports, he said, would be held up until the Wallace-Jones testimony has been printed and distributed to Senators. They may be filed with the Senate at "about the same time."

Filing Time Is Important

This decision will be important since there can be no Senate action on either the nomination or the George bill until a day after each has been formally reported. Should the Wallace report be filed a day earlier than the bill, it would give Wallace opponents a tactical advantage. They could go right to work.

Mice Blamed for Shortage

Topeka, Kans. (U.P.).—No, mice didn't drink the garoline, but they did chew up $1200 of gasoline stamps, B. J. Hopkins told an OPA commissioner here recently, in explaining his inability to account for a shortage. But Hopkins, not the guilty mice, got the suspension order from Commissioner J. Donald Gunn, ordering him to suspend gasoline sales for 60 days, and staying all but 14 days.

United Lines Flier Called Goering's Air Duel Bluff

AIRLINE AWARD—Maj. Allen (Dry) Martini, noted bomber pilot, is congratulated by Miss Margaret Hatchell, of United Air Lines, following presentation of a plaque from the company which is held by Mrs. Martini (center)

Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering once challenged an American pilot to an air duel but failed to make his bost to "get his man," it was revealed yesterday when the flier, Major Allen V. (Dry) Martini, became a member of the United Air Lines 100,000 Mile Club at a luncheon at the Willard Hotel.

Major Martini, whose bomber crew is credited with shooting down 22 German aircraft in a 15-minute raid on Paris, was challenged by the No. 2 Nazi over the Berlin radio and warned never to return with his ship. The major failed to heed the warning, returned, but Goering failed to get him.

The officer holds the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with three clusters.

In recognition of his extensive use of commercial airlines, which have taken him a distance equal to four times around the world, the major received a plaque denoting his membership in the 100,000 Club. He is now on temporary assignment helping in the sale of war bonds.

How Much Longer? Stick Close to WINX!

NEWS is breaking fast on the Eastern Front. The West Front is showing signs of cracking. The strain of enduring the attack of the powerful Russian enemy and handling the hundreds of thousands of refugees from the eastern provinces is creating chaos and confusion in the heart of Germany. German broadcasts are pessimistic. The Russians are as near to Berlin as Philadelphia is to Washington. German war industry has been largely transferred from the Ruhr to the areas now being conquered by the Russians. The question now presents itself: How much longer can the Germans carry on a modern war?

With three great news services available, bulletins from this radio station take the place of the former newspaper extra. Rumors which may not be authentic today may nevertheless prove to be factual tomorrow.

Stay tuned to WINX for latest bulletins day by day. Regular programs may have to be interrupted for special reports, but in any event you may rely on WINX every hour on the hour for the latest news.

State Quits Plan For Baltimore Harbor Bridge

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 27 (AP).—The State administration has discontinued all work relating to a Baltimore harbor bridge and will lend financial support to the Franklin expressway project, Governor O'Conor announced today.

The chief executive declared in a statement that in view of Mayor McKeldin's definite preference for the Franklin expressway, "the State should cooperate in furtherance of such a major project." He promiseo to make known what the administration considers a "fair allocation of funds" after further conferences with State fiscal officers and with the State Roads Commission.

"The State government does not undertake to decide upon the location of a particular construction porject within the City of Baltimore. We feel that this is a matter for the determination of the mayor and the city council," the Governor said in explaining the move.

Clinic Operator Guilty in Bribery

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 27 (AP).—Clayton R. McKinney, former operator of a naturopathic clinic at Centerville, Mich., pleaded guilty today to a grand jury warrant charging that he participated as a giver of bribes in a conspiracy to corrupt Michigan's 1939 Legislature. He was released on $2500 surety bond to await sentence.

U. S. exports during the first three months of 1944 were valued at $3,437,000,000, an increase of 41 per cent over the same period of 1943.

Senate Freshmen Praised by Grew For Backing Oaks

Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew Friday praised the action of the 16 "freshmen" Senators in sending a letter to President Roosevelt renouncing isolationism and calling for early action on the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

Grew's statement follows:

"The recent letter sent to the President by 16 new members of the Senate of the United States is a courageous and forthright statement. The letter is especially significant in view of the fact that it was sent in a nonpartisan spirit; that the 16 Senators come from every section of the country; and that their recent election reflects the growing determination of the people of this country that the United States must play its full part in building an effective international organization for the maintenance of future peace and security."

New Pastor Arrives

Winchester, Va., Jan. 27.—Dr. R. O. Bryant, superintendent of the Winchester District, announced today that Rev. Herman Strawn, newly appointed pastor of the Gainesboro Methodist charge, has arrived in the county. He will serve the Pine Grove, Salem and Lamp Memorial Churches.

Will Stage Macbeth

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 27.—The Virginia Players, producing unit of the University of Virginia's division of dramatic art, is giving a specially tailored version of the Shakespeare tragedy, "Macbeth," as its winter offering for three nights, beginning next Wednesday, in the Minor Hall theater.

ONE-HORSE SLEIGH—Philadelphia WAC recruiters use sleigh to recruit in snow. Left to right, front row: Sgt. Bonnie Douglas, Akron; Capt. L. Morgan Winant, Swarthmore, Pa.; Sgt. Shirley O'Neil, Bradford, Pa. Back row: Cpl. Leary White, Kissimmee, Fla.; Sgt. Jeanne Morrissey, Bradford, Pa.; Cpl. Wynn Kunz, Salt Lake City.

Superforts Hit Tokyo, Port In Indo-China

By the Associated Press

B-29s, winging in from Indian and Pacific bases, bombed the Japanese at home and in distant Indo-China yesterday.

The Air Forces said Superfortresses from Saipan bombed industrial targets in Tokyo by daylight and that India-based B-29s smashed at installations at Saigon. This is the Indo-China port from which the Japanese have been trying to send convoys to their beleaguered forces on Luzon and Formosa.

The Tokyo daylight attack by about 70 Superfortresses lasted about an hour and the fires set off, "mainly in the business quarter," burned until dusk, the enemy radio said. Tokyo's contention, as usual, was that no damage was done to "important industrial plants."

The Japanese radio at Saigon said the bombers struck the Saigon-Cholon area in southern Indo-China.

The enemy admitted that "some material damage was caused" in the Saigon attack and said that "20 dead and 200 wounded" hd been counted at Cholon.

WAR

From Page 1

enemy, who has chosen to stand on the east bank.

The U. S. First Army was about a mile from the German border—its closest approach since the Ardennes breakthrough—after an advance of nearly a mile to a point 3 miles southeast of St. Vith. Otherwise that front was quiet.

Both the First and Third Armies, writing off the battle of the Ardennes, were virtually unopposed, a condition existing all along the Western Front as the German army crawled into its defensive shell with hammer blows falling against it on the Eastern Front.

Rail Traffic Flows Eastward

For the second straight day, Allied reconnaissance pilots flying through thick weather reported a heavy flow of rail traffic eastward from the whole Ruhr region, possibly for the Eastern Front.

This might mean a shift of hoarded military material to the Russian front, or it could be that mobile reserves from the Western Front are heading east. It was known that the German air force was steadily withdrawing its strength from the west to bolster the eastern defenses.

(A German Transocean broadcast said only German rearguards, supported by long-range guns of the west wall, remained in the Belgian-Luxembourg sector.)

Butzdorf Recaptured

The Third Army's Ninety-fourth Infantry Division, engaged in a war of its own with the veteran Eleventh Panzer Division inside Germany east of the Moselle River, recaptured Butzdorf and several nearby hamlets which the enemy won earlier in the week.

Butzdorf, 4 miles inside Germany, is15 miles southeast of Luxembourg city.

It was problematical, in the stalemate in northern Alsace, whether the German high command was forming for another effort to reconquer Alsace or was content to hold the present line.

The weather was as severe here as anywhere on the Western Front, and Seventh Army patrols floundered through waist deep drifts.

The Allied communique reporting Fridoy's events, said that in southern Alsace the French First Army fought into Riedwihr, 5 miles northeast of Colmar and 6 miles from the Rhine.

French forces driving against the so-called Colmar pocket from the south were clearing the Germans from the potash mining area northwest of Mulhouse.

Alexandria Union Gives $50 to D. C. Polio Fund Drive

A $50 check was presented to the Washington campaign for the National Infnatile Paralysis Foundation by the Alexandria Carpenters' Local Union No. 1665 of the American Federation of Labor yesterday during a 15-minute broadcast over Station WTOP.

The presentation was made by O. S. Mason, union president. O. E. Barnes in an advance announcement that the gift would be made, said the union was not making the donation to the Alexandria campaign because the opportunity to have the presentation broadcast over the radio was offered in Washington.

Clarence J. Hite, chairman of the Alevandria infantile paralysis drive, said he will contact leaders of the union to find out if a similar donation of $50 can be made to the Alexandria drive as an example of interest in the community and its welfare activities.

POULTRY

Help to Win the War. Buy quality chicks. All standard breeds. U. S. Md. Approved chicks. Free circular. FOUR COUNTY HATCHERY, Laurel, Md. Phone 242. Evenings Ashton 2160

GARDENS

FRUIT TREES—BERRIES — ORNAMENTALS
FREE Big colored Catalog—Write Today. Est. 1884. Save money, buy direct! 400a Acres. HARRISON BROS. NURSERIES BERLIN, MARYLAND. Box 72.

REPAIR PARTS AVAILABLE FOR COLDWELL AND PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWERS
See your dealer or write to
Coldwell Lawn Mower Division
18th & Courtland Sts., Phila., Pa.

GOLDEN ROSE OF CHINA
and other beautiful roses.
Write for FREE CATALOG.
STERN'S NURSERIES, Dept. 18, Geneva, N. Y.

TUG-O-WHEEL
COMPLETE GARDENING OUTFIT
Ideal equipment for vegetable and flower gardens. Fast, efficient, and easy to use. Plows 5" deep, marks, hills, and cultivates rows 12" to 36" wide. All material and workmanship fully guaranteed.

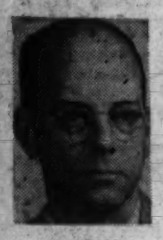
Patented
Thousands of satisfied users. Write today for full information.
TUG-O-WHEEL HAND PLOW CO.
Dept. 17. Ballston Spa, New York

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

Bosses, Secretaries Air Their Gripes at 'Clinic'

BOSSES AND SECRETARIES, what are the qualifications for good ones? The Petroleum Administration for War decided to find out and whom do you suppose it asked? The bosses and secretaries, of course. The two groups selected three representatives each and the other day they sat across the table and frankly told one another how they should conduct themselves. It was a most unusual and healthy experiment and it should go a long way toward bringing about better office relations. Representing the bosses were Max W. Ball, Cyril A. Daldy, and Lieut. Col. Francis R. Grant. Upholding the girls were Bernice McGraw, Geraldine Andrews, and Thelma L. Lane.



KLUTTZ

"The qualifications of a good secretary," Ball said, "do not differ greatly from those of a good wife." The girl, he went on, must put her heart into her job . . . feel that she's working with, and not for, her boss. They should work as a team. It should not be "his job" or "her job," but "our job," and both the boss and the secretary should refer to themselves as "we." Colonel Grant frankly said, "I expect a hellova lot from a secretary," and a good secretary, according to him, should "systemize" her work and follow the system . . . one who knows what information the boss will need and keeps it available for him . . . who is accurate in everything . . . who places neatness before speed and who spells names correctly.

A good secretary, said Daldy, should adapt herself to the ways of her boss. And bosses, he admitted, vary in opinion as to what a good secretary should do. Some, he said, want a girl with initiative who can run the office, and others want a girl who can carry out instructions on everything. Study your boss and act accordingly, he counseled. Phone manners were the chief gripe of both the bosses and the secretaries. The bosses didn't like to be asked "whose calling" when they call another office, but they admitted they liked to know who was on the phone before they answered it. The girls suggested this problem could be remedied if the boss would volunteer his name.

The girls tossed the book at the bosses. They agreed a good boss should: Give the secretary a good description of the entire organization; outline her duties in detail and not take for granted that she knows the procedure; have all material on hand when he starts to dictate instead of interrupting to make calls to check facts; should tell her in advance what he plans to dictate, memo, letter, wire, etc.; he should correct the rough draft instead of waiting to see the final form; he should give the secretary the letter to be answered so she'll be certain of the correct address and know something about what she's writing; should criticize her errors to her, and not to the administrative assistant; furthermore, that criticism should be made immediately following the error; that a secretary should be fiven a pat on the fack for an outstanding piece of work, and that the boss should tell his secretary when he'll be back when he leaves the room. That sums up the complaints on both sides.

DRAFT DEFERMENTS: The War Department has announced a new and tighter policy. Gordon D. Taft, deferment chairman, reports: No deferment will be filed for men under 26; men between 26 and 29 who are in critical jobs requiring a high degree of skill will be deferred, and men between 30 and 37 whose continued services are needed will also be deferred. An occupational deferment for a War Department employe can be requested officially only by his committee . . . More Government men over 30 are reporting that they have been reclassified to 1-A by their local draft boards. This is a matter that must be decided by the agency draft deferment committee. The central Puryear deferment committee will not file requestsfo r men over 30. However, it has informed the agencies that an appeal should be filed with the local board in behalf of any employe over 30 who is an essential job. The military wants younger men.

National Housing employes have gone the "Mile o' Dimes" one better. They've been donating a dime a day. The 14 employes in the technical division alone have a sack of more than 1500 dimes they'll donate to the cause. . . . Dayton R. Ludwig is the top-money winner among War Department suggesters. He and 42 others in the Transportation Corps have been awarded $3245 for suggestions that'll save the Government more than $700,000. . . . Tickets will be available at the door for the National Symphony concert for Federal employes today. . . . Jim Harding of the Bureau of Standards' glass section disappeared several weeks ago. The mystery was solved the other day when his father called to say that he has "run away" to join the Navy. . . . Federal Diary of the Air, today at 11:30 a. m. over WRC.

FLYING FORT SNOWED UNDER—An overnight snowfall covers a U. S. Flying Fortress at a base in the ETO. An hour later the plane was in the sky, on a bombing mission.

Schwartzkopf Dies; Norfolk Civic Leader

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 27 (AP).—A. B. Schwartzkopf, 83, Norfolk civic leader and banker, died today at a Norfolk hospital following an illness of some days.

Services will be at St. Paul's Episcopal Church Monday at 12 noon.

He had been president of the Hampton Roads Maritime Exchange for 20 years and president of the Norfolk Association of Commerce for more than 15 years.

He also was vice president of the Norfolk Bank of Commerce, having previously held the same position with the old Norfolk National Bank.

Schwartzkopf was a charter member of the Maritime Exchange, here, serving as its treasurer from 1920 when it was organized through 1924, when he became president. He was vice president for Virginia of the Atlantic Deeper Waterway Association.

Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Emma Storm Schwartzkopt, of Norfolk; a son, Maj. A. B. Schwartzkopt, jr., and two grandsons, Albert R. Schwartzkopt 3d, and George William Schwartzkopt of Watertown, Mass.

Gen. Leonard T. Gerow May Head New Army

Paris, Jan. 27 (U.P.).—The nomination of Maj. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, 3051 Idaho ave. nw., Washington, D. C., Fifth Corps commander, to lieutenant general, a rank usually reserved for Army heads in the U. S. Army table of organization, aroused speculation today that a new army might enter the field on the Western Front to augment the eight already under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Gerow's promotion was proposed in a list submitted to Congress at Washington. He commanded the Twenty-ninth Division in England, and several months before D-Day was given command of the Fifth Corps.

One-Third of Fauquier County Still Forested

Warrenton, Va., Jan. 27 (Spl.). Fauquier County, more often thought of as a farming and horse area, actually is one third forest and woodland, according to a letter received by the Board of Supervisors. State Forester George W. Dean, calling attention to the State law making the county liable for fire prevention work up to one cent per acre of woodland, wrote that Fauquier has 146,500 acres of woodland. The county's total acreage is 422,400.

Italian Ships Released

Rome, Jan. 27 (AP).—Five Italian warships which had been interned in the Balearic Islands after the Italian armistice have arrived at an Italian port. The warships included the cruiser Attilio Regolo, the destroyers Carabiniere, Fuciliere and Mitragliere and the torpedoboat Orsa.

New Local, State Taxes Asked To Support Md. Public Libraries

Baltimore, Jan. 27 (AP).—A system of free public libraries throughout Maryland, organized by counties and maintained by both local taxation and State funds, was recommended to Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor today by the Maryland State Planning Commission.

The recommendations, which stemmed from a two-year survey by the commission's library committee of public library facilities in the State, also called for promotion and guidance of these libraries by a State library agency under the State board of education.

In submitting the commission's report to the Governor, Chairman Abel Wolman said the most significant conclusion of the committee's findings was that "public libraries had been afforded meager financial support throughout the State over a long and trying period."

"Even though there had been growing demand for increased facilities and library services in our urban and rural areas," he continued, "library appropriations have trailed far behind expenditures for other public services. If library service, particularly that available outside of Baltimore City is used as an index of our cultural and social attainments, we have not progressed very far."

The committee recommended that the library agency be headed by a qualified director who should be assisted by an adequate staff, including at least three field workers.

Maintenance of the county libraries and their branches, according to the suggested plans, would be by local taxes raised by levying not less than .03 per $100 assessed valuation and State aid in the form of general aid and an equalization fund sufficient to bring the budget of each county library up to a minimum of $9000, .50 per capita whenever local taxes are inadequate.

The committee recommended that there be cooperation between the State system and all existing public libraries whether they are supported by endowments or by public funds.

Red Cross Nursing Class Will Begin Tomorrow Night

A Red Cross home-nursing class for South Arlington is scheduled to start tomorrow night at the George Pickett Homes, according to an announcement by Mrs. James D. Pope, chairman of the home-nursing program for the Arlington Red Cross Chapter.

The six-week course, to be held Monday and Wednesday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30, will be instructed by Mrs. Jean Salisbury, a registered nurse.

Community residents interested in enrolling for the class should either call the Arlington Chapter House, Oxford 3010, or enroll when they attend the first class session.

$50,000 Fire Razes Apple-Packing Shed

Winchester, Va., Jan. 27 (Spl.).—A large packing shed at White Post, containing amon gother equipment, a $20,000 apple grader, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss, estimated at $50,000, was covered by insurance.

The building was owned by the Winchester Cold Storage Co. and operated by Green & Earl, Clarke County firm.

MacArthur, Krueger Celebrate Birthdays

MacArthur's Headquarters, Luzon, Jan. 27 (AP).—Greeted by columns of American doughboys moving up to the front, Gen. Douglas MacArthur celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday yesterday by touring the fighting scene around Bamban.

Earlier in the day, Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, also born on January 26 and celebrating his sixth-fourth birthday, visited MacArthur's headquarters where the two officers exchanged felicitations.

President 'Put Bee' On Wallace, Too, Skeptics Believe

Some Capitol skeptics believe the President "put the bee" on Henry A. Wallace as well as Jesse H. Jones when he failed to mark his letter to Jones "confidential."

Whether intentionally or not, the White House "mistake" armed Senate Republicans with their chief weapon against Wallace—that he was appointed solely as a "political reward."

Net result, say the skeptics, is the President gave the kiss of death not only to Jones, whom he suspected of a part in the "Texas rebellion," but probably to Wallace, whom he virtually turned out of the Vice Presidency at Chicago.

To date, there has been little or no Administration activity for Wallace in the Senate fight, although most of the so-called Administration Senators are expected to vote for him.

Leesburg Flier Is Decorated

Leesburg, Va., Jan. 27 (Spl.).—Lieut. Robert W. Hopkins, 22-year-old son of Mrs. Emma Skipwith Hopkins of Leesburg, now flying a Mustang fighter in European battle skies, has been awarded the Air Medal for "meritorious achievement" in combat.

A graduate of Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Lieutenant Hopkins was cited for his "courage, coolness and skill" in escorting United States bombers over their targets and for strafing and dive-bombing attacks on the enemy installations ahead of the Allied Armies.

Sportsylvania Hero Is Home on Leave

Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 27 (Spl).—Captain James P. Morgan, who served 30 months as navigator on a bombing plane in Italy, has returned to this country and is spending a 21-day leave at his home at Chancellor, Spotsylvania County.

He has been awarded the Air Medal and six Oak Leaf Clusters. His wife, the former Virginia Dickinson, is secretary to Dr. Edward Alvey, Jr., dean of Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia.

Warrenton Postoffice Revenues Set Record

Warrenton, Va., Jan. 27 (Spl.).—The Warrenton post office, operating with a force no greater than it had in 1940, has increased its revenues in the past five years by more than 50 per cent, Postmaster Thomas E. Frank said today.

Gross receipts in 1944 were a record $54,212.05, as compared to $30,076.51 for 1940, an increase of $15,136.04.

BELGIAN LANDSCAPE — Cows move peacefully through snow-covered fields on the First Army front in Belgium. When this picture was made American troops were fighting to dislodge German troops entrenched on hill in background.

Good-Neighbor Test Is Ahead, Va. Editors Told

Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 27 (AP).—Effectiveness of the good neighbor policy will be put to a real test before very long "when the buying of raw materials on a wartime scale has ended, Herschel Bricke of the Department of State told the Virginia Press Association today.

Brickell, who is connected with the Division of Cultural Cooperation in the State Department spoke at a luncheon of the twenty-seventh mid-winter convention of the VPA.

When the change from purchasing raw goods on a war basis to a peacetime buying program becomes necessary, Brickell said, "I am sure we shall do what we can to cushion this shock, which will, in all probability, have far-reaching economic and political consequences."

Dislocation Inevitable

"We shall be blamed by many people for the dislocation that seems inevitable, just as we are being blamed at present for the general inflation and for our inability to deliver the goods they need, especially agricultural machinery and the buses and trucks so desperately needed to keep transportation systems moving."

A scroll, signed by the members, and a wrist watch were presented to Frank H. Fuller, chief of the Richmond Bureau of the Associated Press, "as a token of appreciation . . . for his splendid work over a period of 18 years as bureau chief in Richmond and for his loyal and efficient service not only to the Associated Press but to the member papers in Virginia."

Three Deaths Mourned

Resolutions also were adopted expressing regret for the deaths of John Stewart Bryan, publisher of the Richmond News Leader and the Richmond Times Dispatch and a charter member of the Associated Press; William Samuel Wilkinson, vice president of Norfolk Newspapers Incorporated and former president of the Virginian Pilot Publishing Co., and Capt. Thomas R. Opie, son of Mrs. Hierome L. Opie and the late Brigadier General Opie, publisher of the Leader papers at Staunton.

Victory Exchange Marks Birthday

Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 27 (Spl.).—The Victory Exchange, which marked the first anniversary of its founding yesterday, reported total sales of war bonds and stamps for the year of $23,107.

The project was launched by a group of local women in order that people could convert aticles they did not wish to keep into war bonds. Approximately 10,000 articles, including antiques, glassware, silver, chine, watches, books and many others were sold. The consignors receive war bonds or stamps for their belongings.

Mrs. Herman O. Swanson is chairman and Mrs. Morgan L. Combs, secretary-treasurer of the exchange.

2 Named to Enforce County Dog Laws

Warrenton, Va., Jan. 27 (Spl.).—Circuit Judge J. R. H. Alexander today had under consideration the names of two Fauquier County men for appointment as special county policemen with instructions to enforce the dog licensing laws.

hTe two men, nominated by the Board of Supervisors, are John W. Delaplane of Delaplane, Va., and Marion A. Cox, Somerville, Va.

The supervisors decided at their last meeting to pay the special officers $125 per month during February and March for their services in checking dog licenses and destroying unlicensed dogs. According to the Fauquier Fish and Game Protective Association, which sponsored the move, the increased revenue from sale of more dog licenses and the savings in claims by citizens for sheep killed by stray dogs will more than pay the two salaries.

Planned Parenthood League Plans Drive

Baltimore, Jan. 27 (AP).—The Maryland League for Planned Parenthood will open a campaign February 1 to raise $20,000 for financing nine clinics in various parts of the State.

Funds would be used for two clinics in Baltimore and others in Anne Arundel, Montgomery, Prince Georges, Howard, Worcester, Talbot and Frederick Counties.

Plans for the campaign were made yesterday at a meeting in charge of Mrs. Gaylord Clark, president.

ESSEX HOUSE
On the park
A Pre-eminent New York Hotel
Oscar Wilcox, Managing Director
160 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, NEW YORK CITY

KEEP WARM! SAVE FUEL!
Mortite
Seal your home against drafts and cold, stop expensive heat leaks! Keep out dust and dirt. Just press MORTITE pliable plastic tape around windows, doors, baseboards, etc. It's easy! It's sure!
A roll covers about 80 ft., enough for 5 windows . . . At hdwe., paint, dept. stores and lumberyards.
FREE CIRCULAR
I. W. MORTELL CO.
$1.25

HERO — Warrant Officer George R. Tweed, survivor of 31 months on Guam during Jap occupation, inspects .45 caliber scatter shot cartridges at Remington Arms plant at Bridgeport, Conn. They are intended to shoot small game for food.

City Prohibits Captive Labor At Milk Plant

Baltimore, Jan. 27 (AP).—A city health department prohibition against the use of prisoners of war in milk pasteurization plants here was in force today, Thomas J. S. Waxter, director of public welfare, disclosed.

Waxter told the board of estimates that the department was forced to discontinue the use of German prisoners in the dairy of the city hospitals. Dr. Huntington Williams, city health commissioner, declared that the health hazards were believed to be too great to trust to enemy prisoners.

German prisoners were still employed at other positions in the city hospitals, where Waxter reported 270 vacancies in the 933 positions ordinarily filled at the hospitals.

UAW Unit Hits Furloughing Men To War Plants

New Orleans, La., Jan. 27 (U.P.).—The international executive board of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) criticized the War Department yesterday for its policy of furloughing enlisted men to take jobs in war plants in order to relieve labor shortages.

The board adopted a resolution calling on the War Department to discharge any soldier found essential to war production instead of granting furloughs to such men, and demanded that Selective Service cease inducting men where shortages are known to exist.

R. J. Thomas, UAW president, said the practice "showed a glaring weakness in our manpower planning." He said if this action was not entirely a result of poor planning and maladministration by the War Department, Selective Service, War Production Board and other agencies, then the only other answer was that "it is an attempt to impose national service without benefit of legislation."

Earlier the international executive board of the UAW opposed peacetime conscription of male youth and protested division of authority of the Secretary of Commerce, for which post they indorsed Henry A. Wallace.

Macy Plans to Begin Rationing Cigarettes

New York, Jan. 27 (AP).—R. H. Macy & Co., largest department store in New York, announced yesterday it would begin a cigarette rationing plan February 1 to accommodate its regular customers.

Those eligible will include persons who keep deposit accounts at the store for pre-paid purchases, the customers who buy on credit, and the regulars of the tobacco department.

They will be sent special cigarette ration cards, marked with bi-monthly ration sections to be punched when the allotted cigarettes have been purchased.

Bill Proposed to Assess $1 An Acre on Md. Timberland

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 27 (AP).—A bill providing a special assessment of $1 per acre of timberland and a "yield" tax of 10 per cent from gross returns derived from forest products, will be proposed to the General Assambly, State Forester Joseph F. Kaylor disclosed today.

Under the proposed plan three or more acres of waadland bearing an unbroken cover of commercially valuable trees would be eligible for the special assessment, Kaylor explained.

However, ground with buildings on it, or any areas exploited for oil, gas, minerals and stones could not benefit by the special rate.

If the measure should be enacted, any person or firm could apply to the State forester for a registration of his woodland. An investigation by forestry officials then would determine eligibility of the property for the $1 assessment, Kaylor said.

The present tax setup, he explained, assesses forest lands on their cash value, ranging from $8 to $10 throughout the State. The loss in revenue resulting from the special assessment plan would be offset by the 10 per cent "yield" tax included in the measure.

Kaylor declared that a uniform assessment would furnish an inventive fo rproper forest conservation methods, since owners would no longer be under the necessity of realizing as much cash as possible from their lands.

Army Buying Of Poultry Tops Area Estimate

Berlin, Md., Jan. 27 (AP).—Quartermaster Corps procurement of chickens during the first two weeks of January in the Del-Mar-Va. and Shenandoah Valley areas has for suprassed orginal estimates, the Office of the Quartermaster General announced.

Purchase of chickens in these areas through the quartermaster market centers at Dover, Del. and Richmond, Va., totaled 6,614,182 pounds. This is one million pounds more than the December, 1944 purchases and more than three times as much as the Quartermaster Corps was able to buy in the areas for the entire month of November, 1944.

A War Food Administration order, setting aside for the Armed Forces all chickens produced and processed in the Del-Mar-Va. and Shenandoah Valley areas became effective December 11, 1944. Since that date Quartermaster Corps purchases have totaled 11,041,970 pounds.

Farm Changes Hands

Lovettesville, Va., Jan. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Bernard Spring of Lovettsville have purchased from Harvey Waldron his property in Lovettesville, consisting of an eight-room house and 12 acres of land.

FFA Contest Slated

Lincoln, Va., Jan. 27.—S. F. Grubbs of Blacksburg and William H. CocZkerille of Purcellville will act as judges for the eleventh annual grain and feed show, sponsored by the Lincoln FFA Chapter, which will be held next Friday, February 2, in the Lincoln High School.

Men Under 30 Face 'Certain' Md. Induction

Baltimore, Jan. 27 (AP).—Most qualified men under 30 who are occupationally deferred face almost certain induction in the next few months.

That was the announcement of Col. Henry C. Stanwood, State director of Selective Service, who said only two general exceptions will be made—occupational deferments will be granted only to men who are essential to technical research or whose induction would cause unusual hardship and privation for their families.

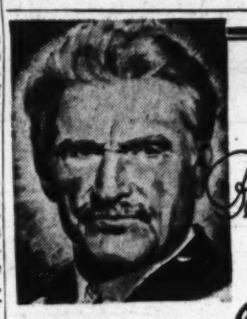
Stanwood said proficiency in labor skills no longer would be considered as a basis for deferring men under 30.

Local draft boards were already reviewing the cases of men under 30 who hold occupational deferments in 2-A and 2-B classifications.

Local boards hoped to fill their quotas by reclassificatoin of such men, bit Colonel Stanwood said that men over 30 would also be reclassified and inducted whenever required.

do you WORRY? about RUPTURE

Why worry and suffer any longer if we can help you? Try a Brooks Patented Air Cushion. This marvelous appliance for most forms of reducible rupture is GUARANTEED to bring you heavenly comfort and security—day and night—at work and play—or it costs you NOTHING! Thousands happy. Light, neat-fitting. No hard pads or springs. For men, women and children. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Not sold in stores. Beware of imitations. Write for Free Book on Rupture, no-risk trial order plan, and Proof of Results. All Correspondence Confidential.
BROOKS COMPANY 824 State St., Marshall, Mich.



Bernarr Macfadden, founder and originator of Physical Culture Magazine—now again on sale in a new format at all newstands.

LET Bernarr Macfadden HELP YOU Save Your Hair! THE NATURAL WAY

No "Magic" Tonics · No Cure-Alls · Just Plain Common Sense!

● If your hair is beginning to thin, fall out—if dandruff and ugly scales are causing you concern—DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT! *Don't wait until it's too late!* You don't have to resign yourself to being bald, old looking, unattractive!

40 years ago Bernarr Macfadden started to become bald. But today his wavy handsome head of hair is the envy of men and women half his age. He learned what to do—how to check this ailment through the use of natural methods. *Now you can get the full benefit of his experience through his really remarkable 210 page book "Hair Culture."* Recommending no cure-alls, no "magic" salves, no overnight remedies—but merely applying principles of natural healthy living, this remarkable book may help you as it has helped thousands with down to earth common sense based on an intimate knowledge of the natural bodily functions which Mr. Macfadden has gained over the past many years. Remember, *you don't have to be bald!* Get a copy of HAIR CULTURE today! Clip the coupon now! You may be amazed at the results!

Money Back Guarantee!

Your money will be refunded in full without any questions asked if HAIR CULTURE does not live up to your every expectation. All you have to do is send the book back within five days. Clip the coupon today!

Macfadden Foundation, Inc., Dept. 902A
535 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Enclosed please find $3.00 (check or money order) for which please send me "HAIR CULTURE" by Bernarr Macfadden. I understand that if I am not completely satisfied I may return the book within five days and my money will be refunded at once.

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

SCIENCE DISCOVERED THE SULFA DRUGS
SCIENCE DISCOVERED PENICILLIN
SCIENCE DISCOVERED Biodyne R*
Don't be surprised if it turns out to be the beauty secret of our modern age
Scientists . . . those wonderful, modest men . . . would never make such an extravagant claim. They'll merely tell you . . . knowingly . . . that new-found Biodyne R helps offset the unkind depressants of normal skin respiration . . . that it stimulates the vital oxygen intake of your skin's tiny cells.
But wait and see what your mirror tells you . . . when you begin using $RF . . . Night Cream . . . Day Lotion . . . with Biodyne R. See how quickly your skin feels fresher, younger . . . looks excitingly smoother, softer.
$RF NIGHT CREAM • DAY LOTION
in smart 6 oz. ceramic containers . . . $4.50 each, plus taxes
On Sale in the Toiletries Section, First Floor
WOODWARD & LOTHROP
*Not a hormone . . . but a newly discovered natural cellular substance found in no other skin-care preparation.
A product of Spoil, Inc.

Fairfax Calls Joint Parley on School Budget

A joint meeting of the Fairfax board of supervisors and the school board will be held Wednesday morning to discuss the tentative educational budget for the next fiscal year.

An estimated increase of approximately $50,000, due largely to a suggested salary increase for teachers, has been predicted for the school budget by School Superintendent Wilbert T. Woodson. Such an increase, if approved, would result in an approximate increase of 20 cents on the $100 valuation in taxes, it was estimated.

While a number of school organizations have recommended a $200 per year base increase in teachers' salaries, Superintendent Woodson stated the school board has approved an increase of $100 per year in order to keep the tax rate as low as possible. Even a $100 annual increase in salary would permit a favorable comparison of Fairfax teachers' salaries with those of nearby counties and cities, it was pointed out.

Already included in the tentative county budget is a $5000 earmarking for the establishment of a school health program under supervision of the county health department. The plan is designed to permit examination of more than 3000 elementary pupils each year and correct any physical defects which may be found.

The board of supervisors must give tentative approval to the school budget before it can be given a public hearing. Such a hearing will be held early in March, it was said yesterday.

At the same time the finance committee of the Fairfax Playground and Recreation Association has been asked to appear before the supervisors at its next meeting and request inclusion of funds for playground operation during the next fiscal year.

Last year, nine playgrounds were operated in Fairfax on community chest funds and voluntary contributions. According to present plans, 16 playgrounds will be in operation during the coming summer in Fairfax.

Birthday Ball Plans

Final arrangements have been made for the President's Birthday Ball sponsored by the Fairfax Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, according to an announcement by Bennett W. King, committee chairman.

The dance will include a floor show composed of local talent with William Manvell of the high school faculty in charge. The program will include specialty numbers by Lucille Thompson and Jane Schreiner of Fairfax High School and Mildred Lee of Groveton.

W. Franklin Gooding of Oakton, chairman of the Fairfax chapter of the foundation, heads the local campaign. Other members of his committee include Miss Mary Alice Anker of Falls Church, Mrs. Carrie Mathew of McLean, James E. Bauserman of Falls Church, Cecil E. Brown of Fairfax, Mrs. Helen Watkins and Miss Edna Watkins, both of Fairfax, Thomas Putnam Chapman jr., of Fairfax, and Allan J. Saunders of Falls Church.

Va. Ration Board Clerk, Wife Held In Coupon Case

Miami Beach, Fla., Jan. 27 (AP).—Three persons, including one identified as a Petersburg, Va., ration board employe, have been arrested here on warrants obtained by an OPA investigator charging illegal possession of gasoline coupons, according to Chief of Detectives Earl D. Carpenter of Miami Beach.

Carpenter said that the persons arrested were George N. Hillman, 28, and Hillman's wife, 26, of Petersburg, and Theodore Goldstein of Miami Beach. The detective chief said that Hillman told him he was chief clerk of the Petersburg ration board.

The officer said that coupons worth close to 50,000 gallons of gasoline were recovered with the arrest of the trio on the warrant obtained by OPA investigator Charles M. Kenney. According to Carpenter, 4000 B and C coupons, each worth five gallons, were found on Hillman; 5000 found in Mrs. Hillman's possession, and another 806 found on Goldstein at the time of their arrest.

Pastor to Establish Haven for Girls

Charles Town, W. Va., Jan. 27.—The Reverend Temple G. Wheeler, in charge of the work at St. Andrew's Mountain Mission, announced today he had resigned, effective April 1, and would establish a home for girls on property he has bought at the Bloomery, on the Shenandoah.

Associated with him in the home, which will be known as "The Girls' Haven," will be Mrs. Wheeler and a sister, a trained nurse, from Philadelphia.

For the past 18 months Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler have had the care of 12 homeless girls in their charge. He said they will take care of all the girls sent them by the Department of Public Assistance from the eight eastern counties of the State.

Student, 9, Injured After Leaving Bus

Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 27 (Spl.).—Nine-year-old Ada Virginia Cox, daughter of French Cox, of Weedonville, King George County, sustained a broken leg yesterday when she was struck by an automobile after alighting from a school bus near her home.

Mrs. H. H. Petty of Dahlgren Naval Proving Ground, operator of the car, was summoned to appear in Trial Justice Court February 2 on a charge of reckless driving.

Text of U. S. Judge Sullivan's Decision in Montgomery Ward Case

Following is the text of Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan's opinion in the Montgomery Ward case:

This is a civil action under the Declaratory Judgment Act of June 14, 1934 (title 28, section 400 USCA), brought by the United States against Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., and 16 of its officers.

This court has jurisdiction of this suit by virtue of section 24 (1) of the Judicial Code (28 USCA, section 41 (1),), and under section 274 (D) of the Judicial Code (28 USCA, section 400).

The cause was submitted to the court on the pleadings, affidavits and briefs, and counsel agreed that the hearing was on the merits as well as on the motions for temporary and permanent injunctions and declaratory judgment.

Under authority alleged to have been derived from section 3 of the War Labor Disputes Act, known as the Smith-Connally Act (title 50 app. section 1503 USCA), the President of the United States, by Executive Order No. 9508, dated December 27, 1944, directed the Secretary of War to take possession of and operate the plants and facilities of Montgomery Ward & Co. located at Jamaica, N. Y.; Detroit, Dearborn and Royal Oak, Mich.; Chicago, St. Paul, Denver, San Rafael, Calif., and Portland, Oreg.

United States in Possession

On December 28, 1944, the Secretary of War took possession of the plants and facilities described in the executive order and is now in possession thereof. Simultaneously, on December 28, 1944, the complaint herein was filed, wherein the Government asks for a declaratory judgment and decree of this court, declaring the rights and status of plaintiff, and more particularly declaring that under the executive order of the President issued on December 27, 1944, the Government is in lawful possession of the plants and facilities of the defendant. The complaint also asks that the court enjoin defendants from interfering with plaintiff's possession of such plants and facilities.

In 1940-41, with the greatly expanded war production program, the number of strikes in the country increased rapidly. To meet this situation and to provide for the peaceful settlement of labor disputes, while at the same time maintaining the production of material and equipment essential to national defense, the President, on March 19, 1941, by executive order established the National Defense Mediation Board with jurisdiction to hear and make recommendations in labor controversies or disputes which might interfere with war production.

The National Defense Mediation Board functioned until December 1941, when it seemed expedient and advisable that it be given additional power. On December 17, 1941, 10 days after Pearl Harbor, the President convened at Washington a conference of representative leaders of labor, industry and the public to discuss a national wartime labor policy. It was there agreed and recommended that for the duration of the war there should be no strikes or lockouts, but that all labor disputes should be peacefully settled by a board to be established for the adjustment of such disputes.

WLB Established

Accordingly, the President, on January 12, 1942, by Executive Order No. 9017, established the National War Labor Board, authorized to take jurisdiction, either as a result of certification from the Labor Department or from its own investigation, over such labor disputes as might lead to substantial interference with the war effort; and which could not be settled by collective bargaining or conciliation.

The complaint herein set out that Montgomery Ward has had a long history of labor disputes which it has refused to settle peacefully by the procedures provided in Executive Order No. 9017 and the War Labor Disputes Act; and the Government insists this course of action interferes with or threatens to interfere with and delay the effective prosecution of the war.

Defendant has filed its answer to the complaint, alleging that the President issued Executive Order No. 9508 on December 27, 1944, for the purpose of enforcing the orders of the War Labor Board, which are only advisory; that the order of the President in this case is illegal and void, and the seizure made pursuant hereto is in violation of the Constitution of the United States. Defendant further urges that no act of Congress and no power conferred upon him by the Constitution authorizes the President to enforce the orders of the War Labor Board by seizure of its plants and properties.

Plaintiff and defendant have both filed numerous affidavits in support of their respective positions; the case has been argued at length and exhaustive briefs have been furnished to the court.

Scope of Business

Montgomery Ward is admittedly one of the largest merchandising organizations in the world. Its business is Nation-wide in scope. It sells approximately 600 million dollars worth of merchandise annually to approximately 30 million customers, a large percentage of whom are farmers or live in rural areas. It operates 640 department stores, 190 catalogue mail order offices and 9 mail order houses. Its general administrative offices and a warehouse as well as a mail order division and a retail store, are located at Chicago. It sells building materials, farm machinery, heating apparatus, plumbing supplies, electrical and automobile supplies, repair parts, clothing, shoes, drugs, furniture, hardware, home furnishings, dry goods and parts for military aircraft.

At various times it has secured from Government agencies preferences and priorities permitting it to obtain essential materials. It operates three factories, one located at Chicago Heights, which manufactures paints and varnishes; one located at Fort Madison, Iowa, where fencing and fence materials are manufactured, and the Hummer plant at Springfield, Ill., which ordinarily manufactures farm equipment, but which is presently partly engaged in manufacturing carburetors, propellers and gun mounts to be incorporated in military aircraft, which plant has been in the possession of and operated by the Government since May 21, 1944. None of these factories is covered by the executive order.

It is admitted that the manufacturing activities carried on by Montgomery Ward are minor compared to its entire business. It is principally engaged in a retail mail order business, selling the wide variety of goods and merchandise set out in the complaint. The business is managed, controlled and directed from the administrative offices in Chicago.

Previous Disputes Cited

The Government contends that for more than two years Montgomery Ward has refused to adjust labor disputes with its employes on the basis of the directive orders issued by the War Labor Board; that these disputes have many of them resulted in strikes which have interrupted operations in some of Ward's plants and facilities, and that they threaten to stop operations in others, which conditions may spread to other industries which are essential to the war effort, all of which will impede and delay the successful prosecution of the war.

Because of this situation the Government insists that the seizure of the plants and facilities of Montgomery Ward was justified under the provisions of section 3 of the War Labor Disputes Act. The Government further contends that, in the event the court does not find this true, the President is authorized under his general war powers to make such seizure.

The first question for this court to decide is whether the President, under section 3 of the War Labor Disputes Act, had power to take over and operate the plants and facilities of Montgomery Ward & Co. That section (title 50, app. sec. 1503, USCA) provides:

Legal Basis of Seizure

"Section 1503. Power of President to take possession of plants; amendment of section 309 of this appendix.

"Section 9 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (Section 309 of this appendix) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"The power of the President under the foregoing provisions of this section to take immediate possession of any plant upon a failure to comply with any such provisions, and the authority granted by this section for the use and operation by the United States, or in its interests, of any plant of which possession is so taken, shall also apply as hereinafter provided to any plant, mine or facility equipped for the manufacture, production or mining of any articles or materials which may be required for the war effort or which may be useful in connection therewith.

"Such power and authority may be exercised by the President through such department or agency of the Government as he may designate, and may be exercised with respect to any such plant, mine or facility whenever the President finds, after investigation, and proclaims that there is an interruption of the operation of such plant, mine or facility as a result of a strike or other labor disturbance, that the war effort will be unduly impeded or delayed by such interruption, and that the exercise of such power and authority is necessary to insure the operation of such plant, mine or facility in the interest of the war effort."

Frequent Strikes Occurred

While in a majority of the cases arising after the establishment of the War Labor Board the parties to labor disputes adjusted their differences on the basis of the decisions rendered by the board, nevertheless labor disputes and disturbances arose which frequently resulted in strikes. Everyone agrees that strikes in time of war are a serious menace, but more especially if they affect industries engaged in manufacturing or producing goods which are useful or necessary for carrying on the war.

Legislation directed solely against strikes would tend only to leave labor at the mercy of employers without solving the labor problem; therefore it seemed imperative that some method be provided for settling war labor disputes in an orderly manner which would be fair to every one concerned. Apparently to meet this situation, Congress, on June 25, 1943, enacted the War Labor Disputes Act, under which the War Labor Board, previously created by executive order of the President, and composed of representatives of employers, employes and the public, was authorized to hear and decide all labor disputes which might ultimately lead to substantial interference or threatened interference with the prosecution of the war.

It appears that during the past two and one-half years the War Labor Board has considered numerous labor disputes between Montgomery Ward and its employes, and has issued directives which the company, in practically every instance, has refused to obey, consequently resulting in strikes. The board has no power to enforce its decisions and there is no statutory authorization for review of its order. Employers' group of Motor Freight Carriers, Inc., vs. National War Labor Board, 143 Federal (2) 145, where the court said:

Legal History Cited

"No one threatens, and no one could maintain, either judicial or administrative proceedings against the appellants upon authority of the board's order."

The Court of Appeals in this case concluded its opinion by saying that action of the board would be "informatory and 'at most advisory.'" The Supreme Court denied certiorari in this case.

The War Labor Disputes Act, however, provides that the President may take possession of "any plant, mine or facility, equipped for the manufacture, production or mining of any articles or materials which may be required for the war effort or which may be useful in connection therewith," after he has investigated and found that there is "an interruption of the operation of such plant, mine or facility as the result of a strike or other labor disturbance; that the war effort will be unduly impeded or delayed by such interruption, and that the exercise of such power and authority is necessary to insure the operation of such plant, mine or facility in the interest of the war effort."

I have carefully considered the War Labor Board Disputes Act, and applying all of the standards by which its constitutionality may be tested, I am of the opinion that it is constitutional. Under the act the President is authorized to take over any mine, plant or facility which is equipped for the manufacture, mining or production of any article or material necessary or useful in the war effort, providing the conditions of the statute are met. The question which now confronts me is whether the President is given power under this statute to take possession of an establishment which is engaged solely in retail selling and distribution.

"Production," "Distribution" Differ

"Production" and "distribution" are not synonymous terms. The Appleton Century Dictionary, edition of 1933, defines the noun "production" as "the act of producing, or the state of being produced, creation, manufacture." And the verb "produce" is defined as "to bring forth, or yield, as young, or natural products, to give forth, furnishing of a supply, as a mine furnishes silver, to bring into existence, give rise to, cause or make, as to produce steam, heat, a result, or a noise made by working upon raw material, or manufacture." Webster's New International Dictionary, Merriam's edition of 1941, defines "production" as "the act or process of producing bringing forth or exhibiting to view, as the production of commodities."

"Produce" is defined as "to bring forth, as young, or as a natural product of growth, to give birth to, to bear, to generate, to yield, to furnish, as the earth produces grass, trees produce fruit." "To give being to, to manufacture, make, as clay produces excellent pottery." In any dictionary I have consulted I have not found "production" defined so as to include "distribution." The Government has cited cases which it contends indicate that the term "production" has a broader significance than that customarily given to it, defining it as "to make available," but it seems to me that none of those cases justifies the application of the term to facilities whose sole business is that of retail sale and distribution. Seizure of plants and facilities of all kinds is not authorized by the act. Under its provisions possession may be taken only of "plants and facilities which are equipped for the mining, manufacture or production of articles or materials which may be required for the war effort or which may be useful in connection therewith." In support of its contention the Government cites the cases of Manufacturers Co. vs. Fleet Corp, 264 U. S. 250; and Briggs Manufacturing Co. vs. United States, 30 Fed. (2) 962. In the case of Manufacturers Co. vs Fleet Corp., the court held, quoting from the syllabus:

1918 Acts Cited

"The act of March 1, 1918 . . . empowering the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corp. to requisition land for the construction thereon of houses for employes, and the families of employes, of shipyards in which ships were being constructed for the United States, and to construct on such land for their uses houses 'and all other necessary or convenient facilities,' etc., authorized the taking of land for an electric railway terminal, for the purpose of providing convenient transportation for employes of a nearby shipyard, and their families, for whom housing was being provided under the act on other land in close proximity."

In Briggs Manufacturing Co. vs. United States, the court held, quoting again from syllabus:

"Articles produced by cotton mills held to have contributed to prosecution of war, and enumerated facilities of such mills, including tenement houses for additional help, ice house and furnace for head weaver's house, were for production of articles contributing to prosecution of war, within Revenue Act of 1918 . . . relative to deduction in computing income for amortization of cost of acquired war facilities."

Both of these cases involved facilities the operation of which were held to be necessary or useful in the war effort, and might be applicable here if the War Labor Disputes Act authorized the President to take over facilities the operation of which are necessary or useful in the war effort, where that operation is being interrupted by a labor dispute. But that is not the question involved in the instant case. The War Labor Disputes Act authorizes the President to seize a plant or facility only when it is equipped to produce articles necessary or useful in the war effort.

Provisions of Law

The Government further urges that the act taken in its entirety authorizes the President to seize the plants and facilities of Montgomery Ward & Co. The War Labor Disputes Act is not an integrated piece of legislation. It covers five distinct subjects, all related, but each separate and distinct.

Section 3 is the plant seizure section. It is referred to as an amendment to section 9 of the Selective Training and Service Act. Section 9 of the latter act provides for the seizure of property where the Government had placed an order for the manufacture and production of munitions of war and there had been a refusal on the part of a contractor to comply with the order. The placing of the order and the refusal to deliver war materials were definitely prerequisites to seizure. Section 3 of the War Labor Disputes Act enlarges upon section 9 of the Selective Training and Service Act by providing that the President may seize "any plant, mine or facility equipped for the manufacture, production or mining of any articles and materials which may be required for the war effort or which may be useful in connection therewith."

The placing of an order and refusal upon the part of a contractor to fulfill such order are not prerequisites to seizure under Section 3. Sections 4, 5 and 6 of the act refer to conditions of employment in plants seized under Section 3 and provide penalties for interference with the operations of the plant while under Government control. Section 7 of the act deals with the functions and duties of the National War Labor Board. This is the section which for the first time gave statutory recognition to this board. It clothed the board with certain authority, including subpoena power.

Congress Imposed Conditions

Specifically, Congress required that the board in its decisions conform to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the National Labor Relations Act and the Emergency Price Control Act. Section 8 of the act provides for the 30 days' "cooling off" period before a strike shall begin. It also provides for notices of contemplated strike and for secret elections. Section 9 amends the Corrupt Practices Act and forbids labor organizations from soliciting contributions in connection with Federal elections.

The most severe part of the act is the plant seizure section. It is inconceivable that Congress would exercise so much care in clarifying Section 8 and leave Section 3 (the plant seizure section) to conjecture. It is obvious that Congress had but one reason for not enlarging upon the terms "plant, mine, or facility equipped for the manufacture, production or mining of any articles or materials" which may be required for the war effort, and that is that the language is too clear to require definition. Nor was any provision made for enforcing the orders of the War Labor Board, Congress apparently believing, and so saying, that seizure would be necessary only in cases where the employer's facilities were equipped for manufacturing, mining or producing.

Section 8 provides for the "cooling" period and applies to controversies which seriously threaten to interrupt the war production, but I do not believe that the language used in Section 8 warrants my construing Section 3 as if the same terms were used in both.

I have carefully read the entire legislative history of the act and from it I cannot draw the conclusions that the term "equipped to manufacture, mine or produce," also include the term "distribution" or that Congress intended by the act to grant to the President the power to seize a plant or facility engaged solely in retail "distribution." In the case of ex parte Mitsuye Endo, decided by the Supreme Court on December 18, 1944 (not yet reported), the court said:

"Liberties of the Citizen"

"We must assume that the Chief Executive and members of Congress, as well as the courts, are sensitive to and respectful of the liberties of the citizen. In interpreting a wartime measure we must assume that their purpose was to allow for the greatest possible accommodation between those liberties and the exigencies of the war. We must assume, when asked to find implied powers in a grant of legislation, or executive authority, that the lawmakers intended to place no greater restraint on the citizen than was clearly and unmistakably indicated by the language they used."

I am of the opinion that the War Labor Disputes Act did not confer upon the President power to seize the plants and facilities of Montgomery Ward & Co., a retail establishment engaged solely in distribution.

On April 25, 1944, the President issued an executive order authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to take possession of and operate Ward's Chicago facilities. Application was made by plaintiff for a restraining order followed by a motion for a temporary injunction. The case was heard and taken under advisement by the court, but was dismissed because the Government surrendered possession of the Ward property.

I come now to the second question: Whether the President, independently of action by Congress, has inherent power under the Constitution which authorizes him to make such a seizure as the one here in question:

Article II, section 2, of the Constitution provides:

"The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States."

As Commander in Chief the President directs the activities of the armed forces. He has extensive authority over persons and property in the field of military operations. It is his responsibility to see that the armed forces are moved, housed, clothed and fed, and furnished with arms, supplies and all implements of war; and there is no doubt but what in emergency he may seize arms, supplies, food, clothing, transportation facilities and all implements of war to the extent of the needs of the armed forces.

Powers of President Noted

In military crisis, when Congress is not in session, the President has power to do many things found necessary for the preservation of the Government. When Congress is in session, but when the emergency is so great that the national safety would be imperiled before Congress could act, the power resides in the President, as a function of his military office, to do the things necessary to preserve the Government, but which it would not be lawful for him to do except for the emergency.

An illustration of the use of this power is the seizure under executive order of the President of the bituminous coal mines during the strike in 1943; and the seizure of railroads and telegraph lines by President Lincoln after Fort Sumter was fired upon at the opening of the Civil War. The military necessity for action taken in the theater of war will not ordinarily be inquired into by the courts, but outside the theater of war the President, as Commander in Chief, does not have unlimited power over the persons and property of citizens.

Powers Restricted

He may not seize private property just because it might be useful or beneficial to the armed forces. In a war emergency he may seize a particular railroad when military necessity requires its use for the movement of the naval or military forces of the United States and their supplies and equipment; but he may not, without authority from Congress, lawfully seize all of the railroads of the country immediately war is declared. If Montgomery Ward's plants and facilities were located within the actual theater of military operations, and its goods were necessary and essential for the use of the naval or military forces, then the Commander in Chief might lawfully take possession of them. But the armed forces, so far as we know, being adequately supplied an equipped, and Montgomery Ward's plants and facilities being far removed from the scene of actual military activities, those plants and facilities may not be seized by the President simply because at some future time, on account of the existence of a labor dispute between it and its employes, Montgomery Ward may not be able to deliver supplies deemed necessary or useful to the war effort.

Civil War Decision

In Mitchell vs. Harmony, 54 U. S. 115 (13 How. 115) cited by both sides in this controversy, Harmony, who was a trader during the Mexican War followed the Army in its invasion of enemy territory. When Harmony decided to go no farther, Colonel Mitchell, under orders, detained him and seized his wagons, mules and goods. Harmony brought action for trespass against Colonel Mitchell, claiming the seizure was illegal. The Supreme Court upheld a verdict in Harmony's favor, saying:

"There are without doubt occasions in which private property may be lawfully taken possession of or destroyed to prevent it from falling into the hands of the public enemy; and also, where a military officer charged with a particular duty may impress private property into the public service or take it for public use . . . But we are clearly of opinion that in all of these cases the danger must be immediate and impending; or the necessity urgent for the public service, such as will not admit of delay, and where the action of the civil authority would be too late in providing the means which the occasion calls for."

In United States vs. Russell, 80 U. S. 623 (13 Wall. 623) during the Civil War three steamers belonging to Russell were seized and used for the transportation of military freight. Russell brought suit in the Court of Claims. The Supreme Court pointed out that the transports were impressed for the purpose of enabling those in command of a military post to maintain their position, the court saying:

Government Power Ample

"Where such an extraordinary and unforseen emergency occurs in the public service in time of war, no doubt is entertained that the power of the Government is ample to supply, for the moment, the public wants in that way to the extent of the immediate public exigency, but the public danger must be immediate, imminent and impending, and the emergency in the public service must be extreme and imperative, and such as will not admit of delay or a resort to any other source of supply, and the circumstances must be such as imperatively require the exercise of that extreme power in respect to the particular property so impressed, appropriated or destroyed."

In the prize cases, 2 Black, 635, ships belonging to the citizens of States which were in rebellion against the Federal Government were seized for running a blockade instituted by the President. The court decided that the President had the right, without an act of Congress, to proclaim a blockade if a state of war in fact existed; that the court accepted the President's proclamation of a blockade as "conclusive evidence" that a "state of war existed which demanded and authorized a recourse to such a measure"; that Congress had ratified the act of the President, and that the citizens of a State in rebellion were "enemies" whose property was subject to capture on the high seas as a prize.

In United States vs. McFarland, 30 Fed. (2) 823, the court said:

The President as Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy doubtless had the constitutional power in wartime in cases of immediate and pressing exigency, to appropriate private property to public uses; the Government being bound to make just compensation therefore," citing cases among them Mitchell vs. Harmony.

Power Restricted

In commenting on Mitchell vs. Harmony the Circuit Court of Appeals said that the case showed "how careful the courts are to restrict the exercise of this power within narrow bounds."

The constitutional guaranties that protect the sacred rights, liberties and property of American citizens, from the humblest to the most exalted, still remain inviolate. These rights may not be transgressed with impunity nor be disregarded because of expediency; neither may they be abridged or suspended, even for a single moment, except in the manner and under the circumstances specifically provided by law.

I am of the opinion that the President was without authority, either under Section 3 of the War Labor Disputes Act, or under the war powers conferred upon him by the Constitution as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy to take possession of the plants and facilities of Montgomery Ward & Co.

It is with considerable reluctance that I have arrived at the conclusions in this case. Our Nation is engaged in a global war, and it is imperative that we contribute everything we have to insure its speedy and successful conclusion. Millions of young Americans are fighting and dying on all of the battlefields of the world, and thousands of families are daily saddened by the heartbreaking news that their loved ones have made the supreme sacrifice.

Obligations of All Groups

Our hospitals are filled with maimed and wounded, physically and mentally ill, who are back from the war. Our country is in a great crisis and our liberty and very existence are at stake. So deeply do I feel on this subject that I believe it is not too much to expect that for the duration employers, employes and unions on the home front should make a determined effort to adjust their labor disagreements without resorting to strikes and lockouts.

Selfishness, arrogance, intolerance of the rights of others, self-interest and unwillingness to compromise should, during this emergency, be all subordinated for the common good. It may well be that an interruption at this time in the flow of any goods may directly or indirectly affect our armed forces, thereby resulting in added loss of life or in prolonging the war. As good American citizens none of us want that to happen. The peacetime privilege of engaging in prolonged labor disputes should be voluntarily suspended for the duration.

Up to Congress

A tribunal has been established to accomplish peaceful settlement of labor disputes during the war emergency. Loyalty to our country and our fighting forces should influence disputants in such labor controversies to refrain from waging a campaign against the use of this machinery, but rather should lead them to make every effort to fairly present their disputes before this tribunal and then be guided by its recommendations, even though no method is provided for the enforcement thereof.

If the disputants are not willing to obey the recommendations of the War Labor Board, which are admittedly only advisory, then Congress alone is the only branch of the Government which can compel them to do so. It is the duty of Congress to enact the laws, and the duty of the courts to interpret them.

Plaintiff's petitions for temporary and permanent injunctions and declaratory judgment are denied, and the complaint is dismissed with costs.

PHILIP L. SULLIVAN,
United States District Judge.

Incorporation Opposition in 3 Towns Slight

In a dual session before Prince Georges County delegates to the State Legislature, a little opposition arose to the incorporation of Queens Chapel Manor, Castle Manor and Clearwood with Hyattsville while considerable objection was raised to the proposal that the 391 home community of Landover Hills become incorporated. The session was held Friday night in the County Service Building at Hyattsville.

Paul E. Paxton of Queens Chapel Manor, favored the special improvement area plan and claimed that this system "has not been given an opportunity for a fair trial." He also pointed out that Hyattsville collects trash once a month while his community now has semiweekly collections.

Challenges Procedure

R. Edward Miller of Clearwood objected on the grounds that the citizens of his community have not been called together to discuss the projects in over a year and he charged that the Clearwood committee headed by Raleigh Wagner, Henry J. Hellman and George iBgelow is "self-appointed.

Charles Luebner, a member of the Federation of iCtizens Associations, pointed out the benefits of incorporation include the privilege of electing town officers and thus having control over officials. He said county commissioners have many other problems facing them and cannot devote proper time to each community.

Tax Rate of 45 Cents

Mayor E. Murray Gover of Hyattsville said his town is trying to assist the people of the three communities. He said the tax rate will be 45 cents per $100 valuation and that full-time police and fire protection will be provided.

The hearing on the petition for incorporation of Landover Hills was marked by considerable controversy, with opposition being raised by a group headed by Dr. J. Thomsen Lund, Thomas A. Steele, Kenneth Grant and Wilfred J. Woods. They charged that under a 50-cent maximum tax rate the town would receive noly $5061 annually and that it would cost $3000 for rubbish collection, $3000 for highway maintenance and about $1000 for administration expenses, leaving a $2000 annual deficit.

Grant said: "We are relatively immature at this time and not ready for incorporation." Dr. Lund asked that, if a referendum is held, that the voting requirement be 51 per cent of the property owners residing in the town, while J. Carroll Beatty, attorney who is drawing the bill, said that the voting requirement asked is a majority of the voters who must be residents one year. There is no property requirement stipulated, he said.

Mrs. Ann McEntee pointed out that the Federal Housing Administration will release $3000, it is holding, for highway repairs when and if the town is incorporated. She also claimed the town could get by with a $5000 income. William Zundell, president of the Citizens Association, said incorporation would give the citizens power to get improvements charged there is no official authority at the present time. Raymond J. Mealy said that businesses will be set up in the community after the war and that incorporation would help speed this.

Both incorporation bills will be presented to the Legislature by the county delegation next week. Hearing the opinions were State Senator L. Harold Sothoron, and Delegates Perry O. Wilkison, LeRoy Pumphrey and Samuel Harvey.

Falls Church Maps Changes For Schools

Sweeping recommendations for improvements to Fairfax County schools generally, and to schools in Falls Church specifically, were made after two meetings last week of representatives of leading civic organizations in the Falls Church area with the Falls Church School Improvement Association.

The association, whose chairman is Lester Kellogg, reported itself as "concerned" to learn that five schools in the county were not provided with any water and that children used water carried from nearby privately owned wells. Dr. Nelson Podolnick, director of the county health department, reported these wells were "improperly protected" and therefore considered unsafe.

Fairfax County School Superintendent W. T. Woodson, who was present at the discussions, admitted that there are schools in the county "of which the board is ashamed." He assured the association that some of these would be eliminated before next fall.

The association recommended that the school board scrutinize carefully its program for plant replacement and maintenance, and make every effort to remedy unsatisfactory conditions, starting with the immediate elimination of the most serious health menaces.

Other recommendations of the group included an increase of the minimum salary for school teachers from $1150 to $1350; a general raise, for all teachers in the service, of $200, in order to help reduce teacher turnover, attract better qualified teachers, and aid the teachers in meeting rising living costs.

It also was urged that the salary of the present elementary school supervisor be increased to $3500, and that each supervisor be granted mileage compensation for worktime travel, not to exceed $500 per year. Supervisors in the county now pay their own travel costs.

The association recommended that three supervisors be added to the staff, two of whom should be qualified for general supervisory work. The association suggested that one of these supervisors be assigned special responsibility for art and music, the second, responsibility for urban school administration, and the third, responsibility for coordinating and administering the county-wide school health program now under consideration for next year.

Specific recommendations which would affect Falls Church were based on the rapid increase of the town's school population, the resultant serious overcrowding in classrooms, and the deficiency in playground areas and recreational facilities.

In order to alleviate these hardships, the school board was asked to "push" completion of the new elementary school by next fall, to add six rooms to the Madison School, modernize its washrooms and extend its grounds.

Enlargement of the grounds of the new high school also was recommended, and it was strongly suggested that with completion of this school, the old Jefferson High School building be condemned for school use.

The association urged the school board to develop a long-range program for the improvement of county schools, including establishment of a capital fund of $200,000 for use in the next two or three years to complete the auditorium, gymnasium and shop of the new high school in Falls Church. Similar provisions also were requested for the Mount Vernon High School, which was built without auditorium and gymnasium.

Participating in the Falls Church School improvement meetings were W. T. Woodson, superintendent of schools; James Bauserman, elementary school supervisor; Dr. Nelson Podolnick, director of county health department; Harold Baker, county sanitarian; Joseph McCaskill and R. C. Staebner, Falls Church School Board; A. T. Munson and A. L. Anderson, Falls Church Town Council.

Others included principals of the schools of Falls Church, McLean and Chesterbrook; representatives from the Lions Club, Sherwood Woman's Club, American Legion, Falls Church Recreation Associations, Falls Church Community Theater, and parent-teacher and citizens' associations from Falls Church, Greenway Downs, Hillwood, McLean and Chesterbrook.

Camp Peary Gets Captives' Camp

Richmond, Va., Jan. 27 (AP).—A prisoner-of-war camp has been established at Camp Peary, probably the first large naval establishment in the United States to receive such a camp, it was announced today by Capt. L. S. Perry (retired), commander, naval training and distribution center.

The prisoner-of-war camp is under the command of Maj. Edward J. McGoohan of the military police.

The prisoners were brought to the camp to relieve a serious labor shortage and are to be employed in 26 different occupations, for which they will be paid 80 cents an hour.

Mrs. Bywaters' Burial Today; Sheriff's Wife

Winchester, Va., Jan. 27 (Spl.).—Funeral services will be conducted Sunday morning for Mrs. Vernie Bywaters, wife of Sheriff John Bywaters of Frederick County, who died in the hospital Friday after a brief illness. She was 64.

She was a native of the county and had lived in Opequon during the entire span of her life. She was a member of the St. Paul Lutheran Church, taking a prominent part in church affairs.

In addition to her husband, five children survive. They are John Robert Bywaters, Kernstown; Corpl. Oscar Bywaters, overseas; Mrs. Marshall Kremer, Winchester; and Misses Jane and Maude Bywaters, at home. A sister, Miss Elizabeth Stine of Toms Brook, also survives.

John C. Livermon

Fredericksburg, Va., Jan 27.—John C. Livermon, 48, well known business man and farmer of Caroline County, died yesterday at his home near Woodford. He served in the Navy in World War I. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Gladys Gray Livermon; a daughter, Miss Virginia Gill Livermon of Caroline, and a brother, Richard L. Livermon of Richmond. Funeral services, with Masonic rites, will be conducted at Lakewood Cemetery Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

Mrs. Annie C. Davis

Shenandoah, Va., Jan. 27.—Funeral services were held from the Oak Grove U. B. Church yesterday for Mrs. Annie Catherine Davis, 67, widow of John P. Davis, who died at the home of her daughter in Washington. She is survived by seven other children: Mrs. Vernon Turner, Mrs. David Gordon, and Neal Davis of Washington; Mrs. Russell Turner and Elwood Davis of Shenandoah, Mrs. Mary Gordon, and Mrs. Ralph Price, of Elkton.

John P. Green

Winchester, Va., Jan. 27.—John P. Green, 87, and bedfast for the past 14 years, died yesterday at the home of a son in this city. He is survived by three sons. Funeral services will be conducted Monday afternoon.

Mrs. E. M. Anderson

Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 27.—Funeral services were held in Greenlawn Cemetery in Caroline County yesterday for Mrs. Eugenia Maude Anderson of Port Royal, who died at her home. She is survived by her husband, Hampton Anderson; two daughters, Mrs. John Garrett of Moss Neck, and Mrs. Roy Coghill of Port Royal, and a son, Willard Anderson of Port Royal.

Audrey Clarke

Leonardtown, Md., Jan. 27.—home at Clarks Landing on the home at Clarke's Landing on the Patuxent, was buried this morning. He was a well known oysterman and storekeeper, and is survived by his father, Capt. Charlie Clarke with whom he made his home, and one sister, Mrs. Violet Clarke Doncaster of Clarks Landing, and one brother, Philip E. Clarke, Leonardtown, restaurant operator.

Better Milk Inspection Urged in Small Cities

Chicago (U.P.).—Eighty-three per cent of all milk-borne disease occurs in cities of less than 10,000 population and 95 per cent of all milk-borne disease occurs in cities of less than 25,000, according to the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Assn.

"The cause is incomplete supervision of the milk supply which is due to the fact that smaller communities feel they cannot afford to pay more than $200 a year for the duties of a health officer," the journal states.

Most of America's smaller communities need better milk inspection to safeguard the public health and the journal suggests that these cities group themselves together to form "sanitary communities" with one veterinarian doing the inspection work for all of them including checking dairy herds, inspecting dairy barns and equipment and supervising sanitation in pasteurizing plants and distribution systems.

Cost of Waking Him Fixed—It's 25 Cents

Florence, Colo. (U.P.).—Harry Evans, operator of a hotel here, figures it's worth a quarter for him to have to get up in the middle of the night and answer what he terms inane questions such as he has recently been pestered with.

Now Evans has invented an alarm system, whereby he can be awakened only by the would-be interrogator depositing a quarter. When the coin is deposited, it sets off an alarm, which awakens Evans.

If the caller takes a room, Evans gives him a 25c credit on his bill.

Texas Housewives Busy On Canning Project

Austin, Tex. (U.P.).—Texas housewives each week are processing more than 400,000 cans of food in 500 high school canning centers sponsored by the State's vocational agriculture division.

If stacked in a single line, the division estimated the containers would stretch 20 miles. Texas' quota is 2.4 per cent of the Nation's war canning program.

By the end of the year, Texas housewives will have processed about 7,500,000 cans—a 50 per cent increase over last year, the division computed.

His 'Plane' Flies Far

Indianapolis, Ind. (U.P.).—Probably the smallest airplane to go halfway around the world was a paper plane made by 7-year-old Denny Merrell, who insisted on mailing it to his father in India, Maj. Basil Merrell sent it back with the words, "This airplane has been halfway 'round the world and back again."

STALINGRAD SHOPPERS — Dressed in American clothing from Russian War Relief, a mother and child go shopping in Stalingrad. Building in background shows ravages of war.

WCHV
1450 Kilocycles
SUNDAY
MORNING
7:55 News.
8:00 Revival Hour.
9:00 Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
9:15 Latter-Day Saints.
9:45 At the Organ.
10:00 Voice of Prophecy.
10:30 The Southernaires.
11:00 Church Services.
AFTERNOON
12:00 War Journal.
12:30 Repeat Performance.
12:45 Organ Interlude.
1:00 News.
1:15 George Hicks.
1:30 Sammy Kaye.
2:00 Especially For You.
2:30 Parade of Stars.
3:00 Charlotte Greenwood.
3:30 Miss Hattie.
4:00 Darts for Dough.
4:30 Andrews Sisters.
5:00 Mary Small Revue.
5:30 Metropolitan Opera Presents
EVENING
6:00 Philco Hall of Fame.
7:00 Drew Pearson
7:15 News
7:30 Say It With Music.
8:00 Village Chapel.
8:15 Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 Joe E. Brown.
9:00 Walter Winchell.
9:15 Hollywood Mystery.
9:45 Jimmie Fidler
10:00 Life of Riley
10:30 Variations by Van Cleve.
11:00 Orchestra.
11:15 Yanks in the Orient.
11:30 Emil Vanda Orchestra.
11:55 News.
12:00 Sign Off.
VIRGINIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM.
Charlottesville, Va.

WJEJ
1340 Kilocycles
SUNDAY
MORNING
8:00 Rev. Rittenhouse.
9:00 Young People's Church.
9:30 Voice of Prophecy
10:00 Bible Class
10:30 News; Organ Melodies.
11:00 Grace Brethren Church.
AFTERNOON
12:00 Pilgrim Hour.
12:30 Lutheran Hour.
1:00 Stanley Dixon.
1:15 Mennonite Choir
1:30 Rev. J. Zoller.
2:00 Sky Riders.
2:30 Bull Cunningham.
2:45 Tunes for Today.
3:00 Rooty of the AAF.
3:30 Nick Carter.
4:00 Organ Melodies.
4:30 What's the Name of That Song?
5:00 Let's Face the Issue.
5:30 The Shadow.
EVENING
6:00 Quick as a Flash.
6:30 Upton Close.
6:45 Home Makers.
7:00 Revival Hour.
8:00 Home Front Quartermaster.
8:15 Souvenirs.
8:30 Happened During Week
8:45 Gabriel Heatter.
9:00 Steel Horizons.
9:30 Cedric Foster
9:45 Piano Fantasy.
10:00 Earl Wilson.
10:15 Ramona's Miniature Minstrels.
10:45 Columbus Boys Choir.
11:00 Music Depreciation.
11:30 Sign Off.
HAGERSTOWN MD

WSVA
550 Kilocycles
SUNDAY
MORNING
7:00 Rev. Maiden.
7:29 News
7:45 Tips and Tunes.
8:00 Women's Army.
8:30 Lee Moore.
9:00 Breakfast Club.
9:45 News.
10:00 Lutheran Hour
10:30 String Serenade.
11:00 Church Services.
AFTERNOON
12:00 Twelve o'Clock Show
12:30 News
12:45 Adams Family.
1:00 Bible Hour
1:30 Voice of the Army.
1:45 Music for Sunday.
2:00 News
2:15 Hasten the Day.
2:30 Voice of Prophecy
3:00 Matinee Melodies.
3:15 Red Cross Program.
3:30 March of Time.
3:45 Soldiers of Press.
4:00 Relax and Listen.
4:15 Belgium Relief.
4:30 Brandt's Fashions.
4:45 News
5:00 Fashionee Revival
6:00 News; Sports.
6:15 Sign Off.
SHENANDOAH VALLEY BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Harrisonburg, Va.

WINC
1400 Kilocycles
SUNDAY
MORNING
7:30 Gospel Association.
8:00 Gospel Singers.
8:30 Mixed Quartette.
9:00 Blue Correspondents.
9:15 International Sunday School
9:30 Coast to Coast.
10:00 Evangelists.
10:30 Southernaires.
11:00 Church Service.
12:00 War Journal
AFTERNOON
12:30 Faith of Our Fathers
1:00 Voice of Prophecy.
1:30 Sammy Kaye.
2:00 Revival Hour
3:00 Charlotte Greenwood.
3:30 Ethel Barrymore.
4:00 Darts for Dough.
4:30 Andrews Sisters.
5:00 Mary Small Revue
5:30 Metropolitan Presents.
EVENING
6:00 Concert Hall.
6:30 Hit of Parade.
6:45 Book Parade
7:00 Drew Pearson.
7:15 News.
7:30 Quiz Kids.
8:00 Church of the Air.
8:15 Dorothy Thompson.
8:30 Joe E. Brown.
9:00 Walter Winchell.
9:15 Hollywood Time.
9:34 Jimmie Fidler.
10:00 Life of Riley.
10:30 Sign Off.
WINCHESTER, VA.

Training Counts

Fort Worth, Tex. (U.P.).—It wasn't because he was breaking the law that police chased a seeing-eye dog for an hour and a half here. The dog, who escaped from a baggage car at the railroad station, stopped for every red light while officers ran through the length of Fort Worth to capture him.

39 Maryland Men Reported As Wounded

By the Associated Press

Thirty-nine Maryland Army men, 19 of them from Baltimore, have been wounded in action in the European theater of operations, the War Department announced yesterday.

The next of kin already have been notified and advised of any changes in the status of the wounded soldiers. Those from the Maryland counties included:

Pvt. James R. Byrd, jr., son of Mrs. Bertie R. Byrd, Crisfield; Pfc. Robert L. Cowden, son of Mrs Helen Cowden, Cumberland; Sergt. Grant C. Crumpler, jr., husband of Mrs. Edna M. Crumpler, Midland; Pvt. Carl T. Fay, husband of Mrs. Mary E. Fay, Maugansville.

Pfc. Sterling F. Fogle, brother of Mrs. Margaret Sprauge, Union Bridge; Sergt. Daniel W. Herbert, husband of Mrs. Dorothy L. Herbert, Hagerstown; Pfc. Lawrence S. Hymes, husband of Mrs. Verna M. Hymes, Cumberland; S/Sergt. Stirling V. Kehoe, son of Mrs. Ethel M. Kehoe, Bell Air.

Pvt. Arthur L. Kemp, husband of Mrs. Alice Kemp, Glen Burnie; Pfc. Adelbert I. Kingman, nephew of Mrs. Grace Babbitt, 4422 Montgomery ave., Bethesda; Sergt. Vernon E. Kirk, jr., son of Mrs. Mildred M. Kirk, Randallstown; Tech. Sergt. Ralph F. Kelly, son of Mrs. Minnie Kelly, Emmitsburg.

First Lieut. Robert B. Lawrence, son of John Lawrence, Elk Mills; Pvt. John M. Magers, jr., husband of Mrs. Hattie L. Magers, 811 Grandin ave., Rockville; Lieut. Col. Randolph Milholland, son of Ranholph Milholland, sr., Cumberland; Staff Sergt. John O. Moreland, son of Mrs. Eva Moreland, Capitol Heights.

Pfc. Robert W. Schiedel, son of Mrs. Justine I. Schiedel, 9911 Merwood lane, Silver Spring; Sergt. Clement J. Schoff, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Schoff, Overlea, and Pfc. Virgil A. Slone, husband of Mrs. Nell R. Slone, Elkton.

WFMD
930 Kilocycles
SUNDAY
MORNING
8:00 Gospel Radio Church.
8:30 The Rev. John North.
9:00 Rev. E. E. Marquiss.
9:45 Rev. S. M. Sive.
10:30 Full Gospel Church.
11:00 Warren Sweeney.
11:05 Dr. John Pitcher.
AFTERNOON
12:00 News
12:15 Rev. C. Herman.
1:15 Hymns.
1:45 Edward Murrow.
2:00 Blossom Time.
2:15 Greenmount Church.
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra
4:30 Electric Hour.
5:00 Family Hour.
5:45 William Shirer.
EVENING
6:00 Ozzie and Harriet.
6:30 Toasties Time.
7:00 Kate Smith Hour.
8:00 Blondie.
8:30 Lean Back and Listen.
9:00 Hymns Echo.
10:00 Take it or Leave It.
10:30 We, the People.
11:00 World News
11:15 Vera Brodsky.
11:30 Hal MacIntyre's Orchestra.
12:00 News. Sign Off.
MONOCACY BROADCASTING CO.
Frederick, Md.

WFVA
1300 Kilocycles
SUNDAY
MORNING
8:00 Young People's Church.
8:30 Voice of Prophecy.
9:00 News.
9:15 Lutheran Laymen's League.
9:45 American Red Cross.
10:00 Baraca Bible Class.
10:30 Southernaires.
11:00 First Baptist Church.
AFTERNOON
12:00 News.
12:30 Los Andrinos.
12:45 Suzanne Kaye Sings.
1:00 J. Kennedy.
1:15 George Hicks.
1:30 Concert Hall of the Air
2:00 Revival Hour.
3:00 Charlotte Greenwood.
3:30 Miss Hattie.
4:00 Darts for Dough.
4:30 Set to Music.
5:00 Mary Small
5:30 Metropolitan Opera Presents.
6:00 Sign Off Melodies.
FREDERICKSBURG BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Fredericksburg, Va.

How a Hairpin in a Bottle Shed a New Kind of Light

THERE had been weary months and years of research—experiment—failure. *Everything* had been tried, including a whisker from a red-haired man, in this patient search for a more satisfactory form of light.

But—not quite everything.

For on October 21, 1879—an historic date—a switch was thrown in a darkened laboratory. Electric current flowed through a carbonized thread in a glass bulb. And suddenly—the laboratory was filled with light! Light that didn't burn out! Even though some people scoffed and called it a "hairpin in a bottle."

It was thus, at Menlo Park, New Jersey, in the laboratory of Thomas A. Edison, that the first incandescent lamp was born.

Now people could have safe, clean light. All the light they wanted, whenever and wherever they wanted it. The days of smoking kerosene lamps, of the smelly, sputtering fire hazard of gas-lights, were done. Done—*once the people knew.*

* * * *

Thanks to national advertising, the people soon knew. Before the turn of the century an advertising campaign on lamp bulbs was launched by General Electric and has been consistently continued ever since.

Read what happened:

In 1911: Through the development of drawn tungsten wire for filaments, electric lamps were made more rugged, and gave five times more light than did Edison's original product, and used only 1/3 as much current.

In 1913: Through the introduction of the gas-filled electric lamp came a further increase in efficiency.

In 1925: Through the discovery by General Electric Lamp Research of how to frost lamps *on the inside*, came a lamp easier to clean, easier on the eyes.

In 1938: General Electric introduced the G-E fluorescent lamp—first used at the Fairs in New York and San Francisco.

Brand advertising has carried the message to the people—educating them to the use of these miracles of modern science—explaining the value of more and better light, and new ways in which electric light can serve them.

Again—the marriage of inventive genius and *brand advertising* has brought a miracle of service to the public. Has brought mass demand, which in turn has brought mass-production. Mass production has lowered costs—at the same time making possible a vastly improved product. The 60-watt G-E lamp of today gives 56% more light, yet costs only one-fourth as much as the 60-watt lamp of 1923.

* * * *

By telling millions of people about General Electric Lamps, brand advertising has contributed tremendously to the American way of life. Brand advertising of all products not only leads to mass production and lower prices, but it will support the 55 million jobs and the 140 billions of yearly national income which experts declare vital for postwar prosperity.

* * * *

"ROMANCES OF AMERICAN BUSINESS"—No. 14. This advertisement is one of a series pointing out how greatly everyone benefits from brand advertising. It is brought to you by Fawcett Publications Inc., world's largest publishers of monthly magazines, 1501 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

Va. Flier Safe; Tumbles From Flaming Plane

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 27 (Spl.).—Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Robinson of this city, have received official confirmation that their son, Ensign James Witt Robinson, is a survivor of action in the Philippines offensive, in which he was shot down over enemy installations while piloting a plane from an aircraft carrier.

Ensign Robinson, originally reported missing and presumably dead on January 16, was later reported alive in a newspaper correspondent's account dated January 17. According to the story, he and four other American aviators, shot down over Clark Field, hid in the hills until the Lingayen landings were reported to them by guerilla fighters.

The aviators reached Camiling just as the American forces entered the town. Robinson's Hellcat had been crippled by flak over the enemy field on December 14, and his left gas tank burst into flames at 10,000 feet. He lost consciousness in the explosion which followed and came to in a rice paddy.

"I know I didn't open that parachute," Robinson said. "I was too weak to bail out. The only thing that I can figure is that the explosion blew the canopy off the plane and I tumbled out. Somehow the parachute yanked open."

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Jan. 27 (AP).—SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 400; calves, none; compared Friday last week, choice steers and yearlings steady to 25 higher, mostly steady on very dull closing trade adversely affected by Eastern railroad embargo; all other grades 25 to 50 higher; medium grades active at full advance; all heifers, 25 to 50 up; common and medium grades showing full upturn; cows and bulls 25 to 50 higher; both classes relatively scarce and in exceptionally broad demand; largely steer run; no rallable outlet late for kinds of value to sell above 16.25; week's top on long yearlings, 17.35; next highest price 17.15; strictly choice weighty steers, 17.00; broad clearance at all times on common and medium grades turning at 11.00@14.00; this development stimulating strong to 25 higher market on stockers and feeders; bulk fed steers and yearlings going for slaughter, 13.50@16.00; bulk stockers and feeders 10.50@13.00; top heifers 16.00; bulk 13.00@15.00; semi-dunaway market on all grades cows, weighty cutters to 8.25, and good-grade beef cows to 15.25; bulk beef cows, 9.50@13.00; canners and cutters closed at 7.00@8.25 mostly; heavy sausage bulls reached 13.25, and heavy fat bulls 13.75; most bulls with weight, both sausage and beef, 11.50@13.25; vealers firm at 15.50 down.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 800; total 1000; compared Friday last week, good and choice lambs, 25 to 35 higher; lower grades and other classes steady to 25 higher; aged ewes showing full upturn; medium and good lambs at 15.25 down, practically steady; week's bulk good and choice fed wooled Western lambs, 15.75@16.10; most well finished loads, late, 16.00@16.10, top 16.10; load good 93-lb. Colorados, late, 15.60; medium and good lambs, 14.00@15.50, mostly 14.25@15.25; load low, medium 70-lbs weights, 13.50; cull and common kinds, 10.00@13.00; good and choice 95-lb. fed clipped lambs, No. 1 pelts, 14.75; less desirable offerings with fall-shorn pelts, 14.50@14.75; yearling wethers reached 13.75; cull to choice slaughter ewes, 6.00@8.25; thin aged Western bucks, 5.75@6.50; short load lightweight clipped lambs to a feeder buyer, 12.40.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Jan. 27 (AP) (WFA).—CATTLE—Receipts, 50; compared with week ago, receipts light for week; all slaughter classes unevenly 25 to 50 higher, instances more on cows; load good to mostly choice around 1200-lb. steers, 16.35, week's top; truck lot, 16.00; bulk good steers, 14.50@15.50; medium, 12.50@14.00; few common around 11.00; load good mixed yearlings around 790 lbs., 15.35; choice heifers, 15.00; bulk medium and good, 12.00@13.50; few to 14.00; medium largely 11.50@12.50; few to 13.00; cutter and common, 8.00@11.00; canners, 6.00@7.50; good beef bulls, 13.50@14.00; few outstanding head up to 14.50; top sausage bulls, 13.00; bulk, 9.00@12.50.

CALVES—Receipts, 25; compared with week ago, vealers fully steady; practical top, 17.00; good and choice 120 to 350 lb. vealers, 16.50 to mainly 17.00; common and medium, 10.50@15.50; culls around 9.00; extreme lightweights down to 6.0 0and less.

HOGS—Receipts, 150; nominally steady, not enough good and choice hogs offered to make a market; good and choice 160 to 300 lb. barrows and gilts, 15.30; 120 to 130 lbs., 13.75@14.00; 130 to 140 lbs., 14.25@14.50; 140 to 160 lbs., 14.75@15.00; good sows up to 450 lbs., 14.00@14 50; sows over 450 lbs selling for less; barrows and gilts steady

SHEEP—Receipts none; compared with week ago, fat wooled lambs and slaughter ewes steady; practical top and popular price, 16.00; good and choice wooled lambs, averaging from 80 to 90 lbs., 15.50 to mainly 16.00; common and medium, 10.50@14.00; culls around 6.50; choice lightweight slaughter ewes, 6.00; bulk common to good, 3.00@3.50; culls around 2.00.

Mexicans Visit Oregon; Learn Cheese Making

Tillamook, Oreg. (U.P.).—Two former Mexican bus drivers are learning the cheese business at the Holstein cheese plant here.

Antonio Jimminez and his son, Lawrence, were sent to the United States by Father Alciun Heibel, who presides over a little dairy valley in central Mexico. They will return to the valley and set up a cheese factory, according to Father Heibel's plans for varying the diet of his people.

Important Notice to Coal Users

Washington coal users and the dealers who supply them are now going through the most critical period since the War began. The coal dealer is earnestly striving to render the best service possible under present difficult conditions. He must ask the full cooperation of every coal user in dealing with the following conditions:

1. MUCH OF THE HIGHER GRADE bituminous coal formerly sold in this area is now being shipped directly into war industries. Washington coal dealers must therefore accept coal produced in mines that formerly did not ship into this territory. They know little or nothing about the quality of this coal. Some of it requires careful firing and attention.

2. RATIONING OF COAL, both anthracite (hard coal) and prepared domestic bituminous, will make it necessary for many home owners to finish out the heating season with reclaimed coke or other available, non-rationed coals. However, proper attention on the part of the user will enable him to derive reasonable satisfaction from whatever coal the dealer is able to supply.

3. MANPOWER SHORTAGE is making it increasingly difficult for dealers to meet former delivery and service standards. For example, there is a scarcity of truck drivers. Likewise, it is practically impossible to find men to carry coal from the street into the customers' bins. Users are urged to find someone in their neighborhood to carry in their coal.

4. DELIVERIES will be helped and manpower saved if every user will see that someone is at home to accept delivery of the coal when it arrives. ODT requests that dealers not be asked to make a second trip to deliver the same load of coal.

HERE'S WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP YOURSELF AND YOUR COAL DEALER NOW

- Look to your regular coal dealer for fuel. He will do his best to supply your requirements. If he is unable to serve you, follow his advice.
- Accept and use the coal your dealer can supply. Every dealer is obligated to serve his own customers before taking care of another dealer's customers.
- Demand as little personal service as possible. Place your order well in advance of the time you will need additional coal.
- Engage someone in your neighborhood to store your coal. Increasing numbers of users are finding this possible.
- When ordering coal, telephone only your own dealer, and make your call as brief as possible.
- Conserve every pound of coal you can. Keep room temperatures as low as health will permit. Learn to regulate your furnace for most efficient operation.

The foregoing information is published in the interest of coal users in Washington.

COAL DIVISION
Merchants & Manufacturers Association

MacPhail Backs Frick for Baseball Czar

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

The War Department yesterday advised American League President William Harridge that his son, Capt. Will Harridge, jr., has been wounded in action in the European theater. . . . Bucky Harris has been named general manager of the Buffalo Club in addition to his managerial duties, and may be fitting himself for a similar position with the Detroit Tigers whose general manager, Jack Zeller, seeks to retire because of illness . . . before Dud De Groot won his showndown battle with the Redskins' front office and was retained as head coach with new authority, it was a photo-finish whether De Groot or Clark Shaughnessy would get the job. . . Larry MacPhail, who pioneered night baseball in the majors, now is in control of a club without a lighted park. But Yankee Stadium, because of its high-walled construction would be one of the easiest parks to light, according to electrical engineers . . . the surprise figure in the sale of the Yankees was Del E. Webb, the stories of the sale from New York reported, so we quote from the To Whom It May Concern column of August 20, 1944: "Del Webb, former Coast League pitcher, now a successful was contractor in Arizona, is associated with the group headed by Larry Mac Phail, which is bidding for the Yankees."

POVICH

Here's what big league baseball has contributed to the war effort since Pearl Harbor: 550 major league players in the armed forces; 809 games played at Army and Navy camps; $150,000 a year raised for the Ball and Bat Fund to equip service teams; 16 war charity games each year, that have raised $2,732,000; turned over to war charities the bulk of the receipts of two world series games each year; admitted 4,500,000 service men to games free, and made possible broadcasts to the nation's 8,000,000 shut-ins, including those in service hospitals . . . of the 40 players on the Washington club roster in the spring of 1942, 31 are in the armed forces . . . a survey by the Advertisers Research Corporation reveals that 78 per cent of American men and 38 per cent of American women, read the sports pages daily . . . the result of baseball's Hall of Fame balloting will be announced tomorrow . . . a survey of what happens to the "racing dollar" was made by Hollywood Park, with these findings: Eighty-seven per cent was returned to the bettors, six per cent to the State, five per cent to the track, and two per cent to the horsemen, who merely put the show on. . . . Luke Appling, famed late-swinger of the White Sox, fouled off 90 dozen balls in 1943, at a cost of $14.40 per dozen to the club.

Until Dan Topping turned up as one of the new owners of the Yankees, the Trans-Mississippi Football League, headed by Chick Meehan, expected to put a pro league team in the stadium with Mrs. Lou Gehrig as one of the chief backers . . . now Topping will move his Brooklyn Tigers into the stadium, and Ebbets Field will probably house a team owned by Branch Rickey in the All-America Football Conference . . . Mel Harder, the only active American Leaguer with 200 pitching victories to his credit, could be joined next season by Buck Newsom, if Newsom wins 28 more games . . . Mickey Rooney will be the featured player in the soon-to-be-released movie, "National Velvet," based on England's Grand National Steeplechase . . . Emergency Hospital physicians have captured the kidney stone that had infiltrated behind the un-svelt lines of Arch McDonald, and the patient will soon be discharged . . . the American League's new film, "Inside Baseball," features Joe Kuhel as the model of first-base performance, and George Case in a base-running role . . . the films may be obtained, gratis, by any organization, by writing to Promotional Department, American League, 310 S. Michigan ave., Chicago.

Somebody has cracked down on the District Boxing Commissioners, who used to request as many as 60 ringside passes to the Turner Arena and Uline Arena fights . . . at any rate, the latest request by the Boxing Commissioners has been for two tickets for each commissioner . . . the Dixie Oliver-Colon Chaney heavyweight fight at Turner's Arena tomorrow threatens to attract an overflow crowd . . . high school sports in Washington are at their lowest ebb, with the school principals ruling against night basketball games and doubleheaders . . . Vince DiMaggio of the Pirates has taken a war job on the coast, and does not intend to play ball next season . . . the attempt to resume racing in Maryland next spring with all proceeds going to charity, and the programs starting at 5:15 p. m., hasn't got a chance, according to a Byrnes office spokesman . . . the name of Jim Farley will be introduced at the major league owners' February 3 meeting in New York when they discuss a new baseball commissioner, but there will be no vote . . . the big leagues, playing it smartly, will withhold the naming of a new commissioner, until the threat of a shutdown vanishes.

On the Line

With CONSIDINE

New York, Jan. 27.—Eddie Eagan is credited with legalizing boxing at Harvard, which he entered after leaving Yale. He became the University's heavyweight champion with two punches, a left hook to the stomach and a right cross to the jaw of Howard Townsend, a member of the Harvard crew. But he was prouder of winning his Phi Beta Kappa Key.

CONSIDINE

After two years at Harvard he won his Rhodes scholarship. He had to return to Denver to appear before a board. It was a hostile crowd of intellectuals who appraised him, but the young boxer's manner impressed them as much as his credits, and soon he was enrolled in New College Oxford. He chose New College because of its extensive gardens—room enough to do road work when he wasn't studying.

He learned to wear a gown, and a new kind of blazer. Oxford students, notably the young Marquis of Clydesdale, now Duke of Hamilton, urged him to come out for the Ooxford Boxing Club. He knocked out the Cambridge champion in two rounds with a fearful sock on the jaw. Tom Webster, the great British sports cartoonist, drew a picture of the kayo the next day in the Daily Mail, and the caption, showing the prostrate Cambridge man speaking, read:

"I'll get up—eventually—but not until that man has left Oxford!"

Eagan went to Dublin during his first Easter holiday to help Mike McTigue train for Battling Siki, and seconded McTigue in his memorable St. Patrick's Day victory.

The British Empire amateur heavyweight championship was easy pickings for hard-punching Eddie. He was the first American ever to win any British amateur title. Peggy Bettison, the London promoter, offered him a thousand pounds to turn pro. But Eagan shook his head, though he needed the money. A little later, Tex Rickard made him a much larger offer to turn pro, but again he turned it down.

In England, the Prince of Wales became Eddie's greatest rooter. And his name was on every British lip, at the end of his years at Oxford, when he again boxed Jack Dempsey. Dempsey was on his honeymoon, and they fought at Brighton. They went three very fast rounds, about even. But again Jack warned Eddie not to become a pro, to stick to books.

Eagan toured the world with his friend, the present Duke of Hamilton, taking on so many champions of so many countries that the memory is blurred in his mind at this time. His worst moments came when a bull elephant nearly trampled him to death during an African hunting expedition, and when he was arrested in Naples for shoving an arrogant Fascisti police officer in the kisser. "The guy was too little to hit," he explained to the sympathetic American consul.

In Sydney, Australia, Eddie, who stands 5 feet 11 and then weighed 172, knocked out a 7-foot tall heavyweight named Brancourt who tipped the beam at 258 pounds. Brancourt, who was about to go to America as a challenger for Dempsey, was chilled in two rounds.

Back in America he received his final pro offer. It came from John Considine, the Hollywood producer, a classmate at Yale, and renewed his acquaintance with Gene Tunney, who had won the title in his absence abroad. Eagan was astounded by the change in Tunney's physique. Eddie no longer had a college amateur standing to maintain, so he decided to turn pro as a means of raising enough money to start himself on his law career.

But Tunney talked him out of it.

"It's not worth it, Eddie," the champion advised. "It's too long a road to the title. I was years getting my chance. Takes lots of fights, tough ones, to get to the top, and then it's a matter of luck.

See ON THE LINE, Page 7, Col. 4.

Navy Checks Duke Rally; Wins, 54-43

By Royden S. Meise

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 27 (AP).—Staving off an attempt to overcome a 10-point advantage in the last five minutes, Navy's basketball team registered it sfifth straight victory today, defeating Duke University, 54-43.

Duke got off to a slow start in the second period and with but 10 minutes remaining trailed Navy 45 to 29. In the final five minutes Gerry Gerard's Duke men were only 10 points behind.

Repeated misses of long shots by the Duke forward wall and inaccuracy in foul shooting provided the margin that kept the Blue Devils from halting the abbreviated Middie win streak.

Middie Forward Perry Nelson and starting Guard Adrian Back tossed in 25 of their quint's total, Nelson completing 5 field goals and 3 gratis chucks and Back 6 2-pointers.

Duke's Gordon Carver and Bill Sapp in the forward berths, collaborated in a 24-point total. Carver's final half exhibition brought his game total to 13 on 6 field goals and a foul heave and Sapp sank 5 long shots and a free one.

Duke.	G	FG	P	Navy.	G	FG	P
Carver,f	6	1	13	McKay,f	1	1	3
Sapp,f	5	1	11	Nelson,f	5	3	13
Brunner,f	1	0	2	Howe,f	3	1	7
Koffenberger,c	4	2	10	Carroll,f	2	3	7
Green,c	0	0	0	Duden,c	3	1	7
Buckley,g	0	1	1	Waldrop,g	1	0	2
Roelike,g	2	0	4	Back,g	6	0	12
Lewis,g	0	2	2	Litty,g	0	3	3
Brand,g	0	0	0	Middleton,g	0	0	0
Vanschoir,g	0	0	0	Young,g	0	0	0
Steele,g	0	0	0	Mueller,g	0	0	0
Totals	18	7	43	Totals	21	12	54

Referee—A. P. Menton. Umpire—J. F. Enright.

Middie Plebes Swamp Philadelphians, 51 to 19

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 27 (AP).—The Navy Plebe basketball team went on a scoring spree today and ran up a 51-19 victory over Southeast High School of Philadelphia. The high school lads were outplayed by a much substituted Plebe squad.

Navy took an early lead and increased it all the way. At half time it was Navy, 16; Southest, 5.

The losers were sparked by Furey who led the attack with eight points. High scorer for the game was Navy Forward Gaylord.

Episcopal Five Bows, 30 to 29, To St. Pauls'

Baltimore, Jan. 27 (AP).—St. Paul's School of Baltimore won a basketball victory, 30-29, over Episcopal High of Alexandria, Va., when Charley Compton sank a field goal in the last 15 seconds of play today.

The winners fought an uphill battle to defeat the visitors and midway through the third period the score was 26 to 26. Their switch from zone to man-to-man play turned the tide.

Frayley and Peters were high scorers for the losers with 12 and 10 points, respectively, and Compton netted nine points for the winners.

ADD EPIS—				St. Paul's.	G	FG	P
Peters,f	5	0	10	Compton,f	3	3	9
Episcopal.	G	FG	P	Adams,f	2	2	6
Daniel,f	2	1	5	Digges,c	1	1	3
Sayre,c	1	0	2	Reddington,c	1	2	4
Foote,c	0	0	0	Sandell,c	1	0	2
Frazier,g	0	0	0	Hooper,g	2	0	4
Frayley,g	5	2	12	Prince,g	1	0	2
Mackell,g	0	0	0				
Totals	13	3	29	Totals	11	8	30

11 District Skaters Entered in Eastern Event at Boston

After a very successful record in the annual intercity dance competition held here recently, 11 members of the Washington Figure Skating Club will compete in the Eastern States figure skating championships t obe held February 2 and 3 in Boston under the auspices of the Skating Club of Boston.

Carleton C. Hoffner, jr., and Anne Davies, who won first place over skaters from Baltimore and Hershey, Pa., in the intercity meet, will enter the senior dance competition as partners and will also skate singles. Last summer Hoffner passed two gold dance tests at Lake Placid and is the youngest skater in the country to have successfully passed these tests prescribed by the U. S. Figure Skating Association. He is now 13 and his partner is the same age.

Other local skaters to compete are Walter H. Bainbridge, jr., and Patsy Jones, skating as a dance pair and in singles competition; Betty Lee Dent, junior ladies' novice singles and in junior dance; Richard Queisser and Vivian Halliday, senior dance; E. T. Barber and Vera Halliday, senior dance; Don Wilson and Carolyn Hinrichs, junior dance.

Services Tomorrow For William Flynn

Philadelphia, Jan. 27 (AP).—Funeral services for William S. Flynn, 54, of nearby Wynnewood, who designed golf courses throughout the country, will be held Monday at suburban Ardmore.

Flynn, who died Wednesday, was a native of Dorchester, Mass., and built his first golf course at the age of 19 at Hartwellville, Vt. Subsequently he designed courses at the Seaview Country Club, Boca Raton, Fla.; the Philadelphia Country Club, the Merion (Pa.) Golf Club and the Tarrytown (N. Y.) Country Club.

He was selected by the United States Golf Association to design both its 1938 and 1939 open championship courses at Cherry Hills Country Club, Denver, Colo., and the Spring Mills course at the Philadelphia Country Club.

Out of the Scramble Tech Went Into Second Place

Post Staff Photo—Kelley

Running up the highest score to date in the Interhigh basketball series, Tech rode into second place yesterday at Tech gym, administering a 61-20 thrashing to Anacostia's Indians without to much trouble. Scrambling for the loose leather are Bill Polz (No. 10) and Joe Jasseph (No. 6) of Anacostia and Jack Robey (No. 6, on floor) of Tech, but their efforts were in vain as the ball bebied away and into the hands of Bob Brotman (No. 13) of Tech, who promptly flipped it into the basket for two points.

Tech Basketeers Pummel Anacostia, 61-20

Purchase of Yankees Causes Concern for Pro Gridders

New York, Jan. 27 (AP).—Sale of the New York baseball Yankees may choke off all opposition to the National Football League or it may give impetus to a full-blown rival for the veteran grid circuit.

Capt. Daniel R. Topping, one-third of the syndicate which has purchased the Yankees, also is the owner of the Brooklyn Tigers, of the pro football loop.

If the New York football Giants, who play their home games in the Polo Grounds, waive their territorial rights and permit Topping to display his own football team in his own ball park, the National gridders likely would dominate the postwar picture in that sport.

Might Transfer Franchise

Should the grid Giants refuse, it has been intimated that Topping might transfer his football allegiance to one of the three pro circuits planning to spring up after the war, and thus become rival of the football Giants and the National League.

If that happens, or if Topping should sell his football holdings, it has been hinted that Chick Meehan's Trans-America circuit would have first chance at the Stadium field.

Branch Rickey, president of the Brooklyn Dodgers, and who recently announced his intentions of entering the postwar football competition, reiterated today that "even if Topping operates in the Stadium I am interested in a new football league." He also is reported as favoring the Trans-America circuit.

Other proposed circuits are the All-America Conference and the United States Football League. Both have allotted New York franchises.

Changed Name for Move

Tom Gallery, general manager for the Tigers, and representing the absent Topping in the football discussions, revealed the club's nickname was changed from the "Dodgers" a year ago in preparation for a move.

John V. Mara, president of the football Giants, said that neither Topping nor his representative had talked to him concerning the club's territorial rights but added "that a friend is more acceptable in the Stadium than an enemy, and Brooklyn is a member of our present family."

Even if Topping does continue in the National League and plays his games in the Stadium he will not be permitted to nickname them the "Yankees." Boston's young eleven has prior claim to that monicker.

Nats' Eddie Yost Inducted;; Myatt Signs '45 Contract

The Nats signed one infielder for the 1945 season yesterday and lost another to the armed forces.

Second Baseman George Myatt, who holds a 4-F card, accepted terms for next season. Third Baseman Eddie Yost has been inducted by the Army, he advised Owner Clark Griffith.

Myatt is the fourteenth Washington player to sign a 1945 contract. He was one of the mainstays of the team last season. Yost, a 17-year-old when he joined the Nats last summer from New York semipro ranks, had been rated one of the club's better rookie prospects.

Louis Leaves Winnipeg En Route to Edmonton

Winnipeg, Jan. 27 (AP).—Sergt. Joe Louis, world heavyweight champion, left today by plane to visit American soldiers stationed at Edmonton en route to U. S. Army bases in Alaska. The champ referred a service boxing show last night.

Cornell Grid Coaching Job Still Vacant

Ithaca, N. Y., an. 27 (U.P.).—Athletic Director Robert J. Kane of Cornell said today he will interview all the applicants for the head football coaching position at the university before making his decision on a successor to Carl G. Snavely, who is returning to North Carolina.

Carroll Widdoes of Ohio State, Kane already has interviewed Henry Frnka of Tulsa, Tad Wieman, Columbia line coach, and Dr. Clarence W. Spears of Maryland, but said "none was offered a contract." Some three dozen applications have been received.

Kane said that Dudley DeGroot, coach of the Washington Redskins of the National Professional Football League, former University of Rochester mentor, has been recommended by several friends, but has not applied for the job.

Kane revealed that he hoped to interview several more applicants in New Work City this weekend and said the name of the new coach will not be announced until spring, even if it means Cornell may have to do without its usual spring football training.

Washington Bears Face Buckeye Five At Turner's Today

Led by "Wee Willie" Smith, former Renaissance captain, a 6-foot 7-inch center, the Cleveland Buckeyes will tangle with the Washington Bears at 4:30 o'clock at Turner's Arena.

A battle of "Goliaths" is expected when Smith faces "Tarzan" Cooper, whom he succeeded as Renaissance center several years ago. The visitors will bring with them "Pedro" Boyd and Al Fawks, sharpshooters from the Midwest, who will start in the forward positions.

Ted Belcher and "Cap" seats, veterans with the Buckeyes, will patrol the backcourt. "Goon" Jones, former Harlem Globe-trotter, and Sidney Robinson, former Wiley College star, are traveling with the Buckeyes.

The Office of Fiscal Director girls and the Navy Yard females will meet in a preliminary which will get under way at 3 o'clock.

Pro Cage Tourney Slated March 19-23

Chicago, Jan. 27 (AP).—Professional basketball's seventh annual world championship tournament will be held here March 19, 20, 21, 23 and 24, it was announced today.

Defending championsh are the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Zollners, currently leading the National Basketball League with 16 victories in 17 starts.

Meet officials said most of the teams seeking a berth are composed of players engaged in war work, who now are working extra hours to earn a five-day leave for the tournament.

Alumni Coach Lions

Nittany Lion alumni coach football, baseball, tennis, track, and wrestling teams at Penn State.

Trainers' Sparked By Lann and Olsen; Lead, 36-12, at Half

By Newton Bowers

Post Staff Writer

Tech Tigh's Trainers, scoring practically every time they got their hands on the ball, piled up the highest score thus far in interhigh competition yesterday when they rolled over Anacostia's Indians, 61-20, before a small crowd at Tech Gym.

As a result of their victory the Trainers move into undisputed possession of second place in the league with three wins against one defeat. The Indians lost their fourth straight and remain in the cellar with Western's Red Raiders.

Tech Takes 26-6 Lead

The crowd sensed a slaughter right from the start and the Trainers wasted no time in fulfilling its optimism by piling up a 26-6 lead as the quarter ended. Alvin Lann, Tech's stellar forward, gained a little individual glory by scoring 12 points in six minutes, and 6 of them in less than 30 seconds, somewhat of an interhigh record.

The Trainers "let-up" a bit in the second period as the Anacostians limited them to 10 points, while another six points to make the halftime score read, 36-12. Every member of the Tech squad had a hand in second period scoring.

Davis, Olson Lead Yay

With Andy Davis, Walter (Swede) Olson and Johnny Moffat sparking play, the Trainers continued their slaughter in the third period by running up the count to 51 points while the Indians scored seven. Davis was the sparkplug of the period, however, scoring eight points. Bill Polz and Scotty Silvers were in the saddle for Anacostia.

Tech added 10 more poinhts in the third period with its second-stringers performing while the best Anacostia could produce was one point, a foul by Bill Jesseph.

Lann and Olson, both of Tech, shared high scoring honors each with 12 points while Davis collected nine. Panella and Polz were Anacostia's big guns with six and five points, respectively.

Tech.	G	FG	P	Anacostia.	G	FG	P
Moffett,f	2	2	6	Polz,f	1	3	5
Robey,f	1	0	2	Wolfgang,f	1	0	2
Lann,f	6	0	12	Schroeder,c	1	1	3
Poms,f	0	1	1	Jasseph,c	0	1	1
Brotman,f	1	1	3	Panella,c	2	2	6
Drayer,f	0	0	0	Silvers,g	1	1	3
Olson,c	6	0	12	Slaughter,g	0	0	0
Emsweiler,c	1	0	2	Wilson,g	0	0	0
Pollin,g	0	0	0				
Raphelson,g	2	4	8	Totals	6	8	20
Abraham,g	1	0	2				
Davis,g	3	3	9				
Ropes,g	2	1	5				
Totals	24	13	61				

G. U. Prep Beats Loyola High, 46-25

Georgetown Prep's basketball team captured its sixth victory of the season yesterday by easily rolling over Loyola High of Baltimore, 46-25, at Prep.

The Prepmen led all the way by a healthy margin and held a 19-13 advantage at halftime. Jimmy O'Donnell, Prep's great center, scored 24 points.

Georgetown plays Devitt Prep tomorrow at Devitt at 4 o'clock.

G'town Prep.	G	FG	P	Loyola.	G	FG	P
Miller,f	1	0	2	Durmowicz,f	1	1	3
E. Fakler,f	1	0	2	J. O'Connor,f	0	0	0
Sullivan,f	1	1	3	Feller,f	2	0	4
Harrell,f	0	0	0	McDermott,f	2	2	6
Foley,f	0	0	0	G. O'Connor,f	0	0	0
Hanson,f	0	0	0	Corbett,f	0	0	0
O'Donnell,c	9	6	24	Kane,c	0	2	2
Roberts,c	1	0	2	Barry,c	0	0	0
Hatzel,c	1	0	2	Haying,c	0	0	0
O'Conner,g	2	1	5	Williams,g	0	3	3
Gartland,g	1	0	2	Thomasen,g	0	1	1
J. Fakler,g	0	1	1	Ferguson,g	2	1	5
Wills,g	1	0	2	Carmody,g	0	1	1
Casey,g	0	1	1				
Totals	18	10	46	Totals	7	11	25

MacPhail Third Colonel To Head Yankees

New York, Jan. 27 (AP).—In taking over the reins of the New York Yankees, Larry MacPhail becomes the third colonel to rule the club. In 1915, Cols. Jacob Ruppert and Tillinghast Huston were the purchasers, Huston stepping out in 1923.

Says National President Is Best Qualified

By Jack Hand

Associated Press Sports Writer

New York, Jan. 27.—Ford Frick is Col. Larry MacPhail's personal choice for the job of baseball commissioner but the new part-owner of the New York Yankees emphasized today Ed Barrow would represent the club at the February 2-3 meetings "free to do whatever he thinks best."

"I think baseball needs a leader and needs one right away," declared the man who yesterday climaxed one of the game's most extensive deals. "Frick is best qualified to hold down the position. That is purely my personal opinion."

Barrow to Represent Club

MacPhail said he would not participate in any official discussion of a successor to the late K. M. Landis because he had always been a National Leaguer at Cincinnati and Brooklyn and would prefer to leave the problem to Barrow, who has been connected with the Yankees since 1920.

Barrow earlier went on record as saying he would vote for any one of four men and did not close the nominations there. Frick was one of the four mentioned.

Members of a 10-man committee instructed to draw up a new major league agreement which defines the powers, term, salary and manner of electing a commissioner, will meet here next Friday and probably submit the new pact to each league for separate action the same afternoon.

There is an aggressive group of executives pressing the "action now" theory who may demand selection of a commissioner at a joint major league session a week from today.

Frick Backed MacPhail

When Brooklyn was looking for a man who could revitalize the Ebbets Field franchise in 1938, it was generally understood that Frick sponsored MacPhail, who had left the Reds, for the job.

Now the loquacious executive who will become president and general manager of the Yankees when the Army places him on inactive status February 10, favors Frick for commissioner.

Commenting on yesterday's deal by which Capt. Dan Topping, Del Webb of Phoenix, Ariz., and he purchased 96.88 per cent of the stock, MacPhail insisted he put up a "very substantial amount" of the estimated $2,800,000 purchase price, and that Sonja Henie, Topping's wife, was not one of the backers.

Semiessential Status May Be Given Baseball

By Bus Ham,

Associated Press Sports Writer

A semiessential classification for baseball to keep the game going in 1945 may be one of the possibilities that bigwigs of the sport will discuss in New York Friday.

Baseball people, reluctant all along to be quoted on wartime problems, nevertheless have indicated they feel a semiessential rating could be justified on this basis:

During the ball season, let available players follow their profession; during the six months off season, use them in the war jobs for which they are best fitted.

In this way, ball players could perform double duty—not only contribute to the essential victory undertaking, but also do their normal bit in aiding morale.

This might make it possible for the Army, Navy and War Manpower Commission to channel back into the sport some physically rejected men, plus others discharged from service and 4-Fs not yet called up for review under proposed manpower control legislation.

Baseball's position is further outlined by its wartime record to date:

Number of games played in training camps, 800.

Men in uniform admitted free to league games, 4,500,000.

Contributions in high figures to ball-and-bat funds, in radio, pictures and personal appearances here and overseas.

Exemplary action in being among the first to carry out Office of Defense Transportation requests to reduce travel, winning public praise from ODT.

High percentage of men in uniform . . . of 5800 players in country at time of Pearl Harbor, 5400 now in service . . . few, if any, outstanding players returned to the game.

Manpower needs for continuance: 1600 of the 4-Fs not yet called, and of rejected and discharged men, would supply both major and minor leagues.

In the 10 minor leagues last season there were only 1270 players . . . the majors can get along on about 300.

War Department To Keep Draft Facts On Pros Secret

Information about professional athletes whose cases are examined by the War Department will be kept private.

"Such records are personal matters," an Army source told the Associated Press.

It was recently announced that pro athletes will no longer be rejected by the Army on grounds of physical disability until all facts have been reviewed by the War Department.

Pro athletes previously rejected for trick knees, heart murmurs, flat feet and color blindness are being reexamined, and a reporter asked what the disabilities are for which such men might now be rejected.

Whenever such rejections occur, the answer, if any for the public, will have to come from local sources to whom the cases will be returned after the War Department passes on them, the Army said.

Meet Again in '45

Penn State and Michigan State, opponents in 1945, faced each other in football only once before.

Van Putten Choice In New York Speed Skating Today

Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 27 (U.P.).—Herman Van Putten, 35, discharged war veteran from Paterson, N. J., who won the Middle Atlantic States speed title at Newburgh last week, was favored tonight to win the New York State speed skating championships which will be held here tomorrow.

The 22 events on the program have drawn 150 entries.

Van Putten is expected to meet his most formidable opposition from Joe Bree, Glendale, N. Y.; Jack Katcher, Newark, N. Y.; Frank Briggs, Pompton Lake, N. J.; Jimmy Daniels, Saranac Lake; Howard Schuck, Cambridge, Mass.; Harold Woerner of Dartmouth and Eddie Mitchell, Schenectady's 52-year-old veteran, considered the oldest active skater in the Nation.

Miss Marion Hanley of Staten Island, who won the Middle Atlantic women's title, lead the woman entrants. Her rivals will include Doris Sundberg, Brooklyn; Eleanor Hoffman, Glendale; Norma Davis, Flushing Heights; Dorothy Sosensko, Binghampton, and three Schenectady girls, Patricia Patnode, Vera Ciccoppi and Betty O'Neil.

Garibaldi Faces Yellow Mask on Mat Wednesday

Winner of 15 matches here—and still unmasked, the Yellow Mask crowds into the heavyweight grapplers' contention next Wednesday night when he clashes with Gino Garibaldi. This match is one of two highlighting the Turner Arena card, with Dutch Rohde meeting Angelo Savoldi in the other.

Garibaldi put the clamp on Laverne Baxter here last Wednesday and now thinks that he should have the opportunity soon to bend big Babe Sharkey over his knee for a spanking in public. However, the present batch of wrestlers is the best in four years, and Promoter Joe Turner wants to pair 'em off until one or two prove absolute top men in the tournament.

The Garibaldi-Mask and Rohde-Savoldi winners will move up to other tests in the tourney, what with Joe Savoldi, the French Angel and Don Evans also slated to enter the competition at the W st. arena next month.

Jacksonville Post To Gehringer

St. Mary's College, Calif., Jan. (AP).—Lieut. Charley Gehringer, former Detroit Tiger baseball star, has drawn a new assignment at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla. Comdr. Clyde W. King of St. Mary's Navy Preflight School announced today.

Lieut. Gehringer, an instructor in the athletic department and baseball coach for two seasons here, will leave this week for his new post.

Seniors Make Debut in Belts Bouts Thursday

11 Bouts Set For 3d Night Of Tourney

By Al Costello
Post Staff Writer

Seniors make their bow in The Washington Post-D. C. A. A. U. Battle of Belts Boxing Championships as the tournament reaches the midway mark next Thursday at 8:30 p. m. at Turner's Arena.

Eleven bouts are listed, including four senior tussles involving eight of the city's outstanding amateur battlers, evenly divided with two bouts apiece in the featherweight and lightweight class. These two classes promise the hottest action in the tournament inasmuch as both divisions are jammed with individual stars who have proven their worth in previous tournaments and who appear evenly matched from a competitive standpoint.

Seven Novice Bouts Listed

In addition to the quartet of senior scraps, seven semifinal novice struggles are listed, each bout comprised of anxious youngsters who have passed through their first baptism of fire in actual competition and who have gained a tiny bit of experience plus mountains of needed confidence.

Strangely enough, in each of the four senior bouts the future champion may be in action. Every one of the eight seniors is conceded an excellent chance of going on to the title and winning the right to represent Washington in the National A. A. U. tournament at Boston, starting April 1.

In the two 126 lb. bouts, Jack Wadsworth of Washington Boys Club meets Ace Hollis of Liberty Amateur A. C. and Merle DeAtley, also Washington Boys Club, takes on Marvin Marshall of Gallaudet.

Wadsworth, a lanky, string-beanish sort, is reputed to be one of the smartest boxers ever produced at Washington Boys' Club. Using a snaky left to good advantage, Wadsworth also is a puncher of note. Hallis, one of "Pop" Hanbury's proteges at Liberty A. C., is both a puncher and boxer and is conceded a real chance of whipping Wadsworth.

Marshall, DeAtley to Clash

The other feather bout finds Marvin Marshall, who came into his own this year after two years of consistently coming close by winning the Golden Gloves title, meeting a tarter in Merle DeAtley of Washington Boys' Club. Marshall, a smart boxer and good puncher, is expected to have one of his toughest bouts against DeAtley, who is rated as the "dark horse" in his class.

The two senior welterweight bouts finds a private feud in progress between Jimmy Hubbard and Tom Hollon of Apollo, meeting the St. Mary's of Alexandria duo of Bob Baldwin and Frank McGregor.

Hubbard is a real threat for the title, but in meeting Baldwin will be having his hands full. Hubbard's coach, Billy Blake, is confident either Hubbard or Hollon will come through to the finals, but Naaman Massey, St. Mary's coach, is just as confident Baldwin and McGregor will be there on the final night. Both Blake and Massey insist their boys will sweep the two bouts, which makes the outcome all the more interesting—and unpredictable.

Novices Promise Thrills

While the spotlight focuses on seniors for the first time, the novices will make their presence felt decisively in their seven battles just as they have been keeping the record crowds of the first two nights in a constant uproar.

At least three of these seven novice scraps are eagerly awaited after watching action of the first two rounds. In the 118-pound class, Eliseo Vito, a Washington Post employe and a hep-cat with Sinatra as well as pugilistic ambitions, will meet Howard Futch of St. Mary's for the right to enter the final round. Eliseo won the crowd opening night when he dusted off tough Bob Dailey of Pete's A. C. with a whirlwind attack that was not to be denied. However, Futch is still another problem for the "Singing Slugger."

Billy Moran, Merrick's stumpy 126-pounder, finds Jimmy Hasson of Washington Boys Club his foe Thursday and this should be one of the hottest bouts of the entire tournament. Moran's propeller-like flailings enabled him to win from Lyle Sherman of Pete's A. C. in a thriller. However, Hasson ably demonstrated he is well capable of taking care of himself when he turned back Jack Cunningham of Apollo in a coarker. This one should be terrific.

Massey Hard Puncher

The 147-lb. battle involving Leslie Massey, Marvin Marshall's Gallaudet protege, and Nick Valitos of Apollo brings together two of the hardest hitting boys in the tournament. Massey decisioned Billy Maher of the popular Duffy A. C. of Silver Spring in his debut but in a rip-snorter, that, from a pure sock standpoint, couldn't be beat. Maher, one of the finest looking fighters despite defeat, had the tough luck in the draw to be paired with such a formidable foe as the Gallaudet boy and doubtless would have won against almost anyone else in his class. Valitos, in winning by a knockout in only 34 seconds over Bill Leslie, unattached, showed one of the finest left hooks in the event, using it to lull Leslie to sleep with one solid punch. The fur figures to fly unabated here.

Don't look now, but be not at all surprised if the other bouts steal the thunder. Joe Dunn of Merrick vs. Bob Connally of Duffy Cox A. C. in the 126-lb. class; Frank Giannola of Merick vs. Johnny Mason of Pete's A. C. in the 135-lb. class, and the two 160-lb. class battles between Billy Fry of Pete's and Paul Hubbard of Apollo and Ralph Meador of Pete's vs. Bernie Connell of Apollo figure to be good, hard and close bouts.

Belt Pairings for Thursday

118-Lb. Class (Novice) Semi-final
Eliseo Vito (Merrick) vs. Howard Futch (St. Mary's). Semi-Final.
126-Lb. Class (Novice) Semi-final
Joe Dunn (Merrick) vs. Robert Connaly, Unat. (Duffy Cox A. C.)
Billy Moran (Merrick) vs. Jim Hasson (Washington B. C.)
135-Lb. (Novice) Semi-final
Frank Giannola (Merrick) vs. John Mason (Pete's A. C.)
147-Lb. (Novice) Semi-final
Leslie Massey (Gallaudet) vs. Nick Valitos Unat. (Apollo).
160-Lb. Class (Novice) Semi-final
Bill Fry (Pete's A. C.) vs. Paul Hubbard, Unat. (Apollo A. C.).
Ralph Meador (Pete's A. C.) vs. Bernard Connell, Unat. (Apollo).
126-Lb. Class (Senior)
Jack Wadsworth (Wash. B. C.) vs. Ace Hallis, Unat. (Liberty A. C.).
Merle DeAtley (Wash. B. C.) vs. Marvin Marshall (Gallaudet).
147-Lb. Class (Senior)
James Hubbard, Unat. (Apollo) vs. Robert Baldwin (St. Mary's).
Tom Hollon, Unat. (Apollo) vs. Frank McGregor (St. Mary's).

Outstanding Star of 1944

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

Joe Tumulty, right, president of the Philadelphia Sports-Writers Association, presents the "most outstanding athlete of 1944" award to Marty Marion, St. Louis Cardinals' great shortstop, at the scribes' recent annual dinner. Dick Spaulding, left, scout for the Chicago Cubs, accepted the "most courageous athlete of 1944" award on behalf of all athletes who have been killed in the service of their country.

Bivins to Drill Here Thursday For Parks Bout

Both Jnmmy Bivins, high ranking contender for the world's heavyweight boxing crown, and Georgie Parks, hard hitting local Negro, are to swing into action locally this week in final preparation for their scheduled 10-round bout at Uline Arena a week from tomorrow night, February 5. ....

Parks, who already is on the ground and who only last Monday night won an impressive decision over fast rising Terry Randolph in Newark, resumes boxing tomorrow at the Liberty Athletic Club's gymnasium.

Bivins, who has gone into hard training in Cleveland, is to report here Thursday, and will appear in public workouts extending through Saturday.

Announcement has been made by Promoter Goldie Ahearn that Arturo Godoy, South American heavyweight champion remembered for two great stands against world's champion Joe Louis, has agreed to meet the winner of Parks-Bivins bout at Uline Arena in late April or at Griffith Stadium in early May.

Parks sold himself to Washingtonians a few weeks ago when he made a fine, stand-up bout against high ranking Melio Bettina. This performance followed by his victory over Randolph, a former conconqueror, has hiked the local boy's prestige several notches.

Bivins forged into prominence as a title contender a few months ago when he terminated a long string of victories for Bettina.

Babe Didrickson Willing to Play

Los Angeles, Jan. 27 (U.P.).—Mrs. Mildred (Babe) Didrickson Zaharias said today she was ready to meet Miss Betty Jameson, Miss Betty Hicks and other ranking women golfers for charity.

Her comment was in answer to the proposal of Miss Jameson that she and Mrs. Zaharias play a match for charity.

Mrs. Zaharias said she preferred 36-hole medal play matches, but that "it doesn't matter" and hoped the match could be played in either New York or Chicago before she leaves on an overseas USO tour.

Pieces of Haight . . .

Dear Boss,

I was just about to start a letter about Tom O'Donnell and a couple of frogs when up jumped the Devil in the form of the decision on my application for Jerry Klutts's Federal Diary job. Well, I lost, but it was a close battle. I understand the final vote was 1 to 0. I don't like to be a poor loser, Boss, but if I wrote and you printed what I think about the whole thing the circulation department would have to serve a clean mind with each copy in the morning.

HAIGHT

I don't know what I have done to you to make you treat me like a vice president. If you don't watch out I'm going to start clearing everything with Povich.

On second thought, Boss, I'm not so sure I wanted that Federal Diary job after all. You know I was running the thing over in my mind (no wisecracks about my head being roomy) and I discovered that I only have to shift one letter in the word "diary" to make it read "dairy." I don't want to milk cows and work my way to Secretary of Agriculture and get in bad with Congress, if you know what I mean.

But something tells me I should get back to that story of Tom O'Donnell and the two frogs.

Tom is one of my favorite restaurateurs, and we have a lot in common, although his friends refer to him as stout and mine say I am fat. One thing is certain, neither of us will be anything but the low man on the totem pole because I don't think they could get enough Indians together to get us off the ground.

If he reads this, the genial Irishman probably will conk me over the head with a T-bone steak the next time I come in his place, which wouldn't be a bad way of dying, at that.

I believe I knew O'Donnell's frogs before I knew O'Donnell. They held their court in the show window of his E st. eatery. In fact, I had names for them—Hop and Skip. I used to like to stop there especially early in the morning and tap on the window and watch them do a jackknife dive into the pool. Then there were times when Hop would have his nose right against the pane, and I'd put mine against the pane and he'd see me and I'd see him, too.

Anyway, one night a man came into the restaurant and ordered frog legs. The waiter told him he was sorry but they were out of frog legs.

Oh no you're not. What about those two frogs in the window," said the man. "Go get them working on the fire."

"I'm sorry, sir," replied the waiter, "But those frogs aren't for sale."

"Let me talk to the head waiter at once," he demanded.

Head Waiter Gordon arrived on the scene, was informed of the demand, bowed and said, "Sir, I hate to disappoint you, but I cannot serve you those frog legs. I can cook you up——"

"Listen," broke in the now noisy customer, "I came in here for frog legs and now I wouldn't take any but those off the frogs in the window. I don't care if you charge me $10 a leg."

"Wait a minute," replied Gordon. "I will bring Mr. O'Donnell, the proprietor."

Tom came on the scene and the man explained what he wanted, ending with "Cost is no object, see," and whipping out a $100 bill.

Tom, in his usual quiet voice, said, "Friend, there isn't enough money in this town to buy those two frogs. They have been in that window now for a month and next week I'll pack them up and ship them back to the frog pond down on my farm. I change frogs every five or six weeks and after they have served me faithfully in that window, I'm not going to turn against them."

That's why Tom's friends refer to him as stout. As ever,

POUNDS HAIGHT.

P. S.—How's Tom going to keep them down on the farm after they've seen E st.

Tar Swimmers Romp Over Lions, 52 to 23

Annapolis, Jan. 27 (A.P.).—Columbia University's Rosenfeld and Navy's J. O. Lyons swam to a dead heat in the 100-yard free style event today as the Naval Academy tankmen topped Columbia 52 to 23.

Columbia's Rogers set a new Naval Academy pool record in the 440-yard free style of 4:54.4.

Summaries:

300-yard medley relay—won by Mott, Orliand, Corse (Navy), Cowser, MacLaren, Davis Columbia. 3:07.4.

220-yard free style—Rogers (Columbia), Tieman (Navy), Hull (Navy). 2:13.9.

50-yard free style—Butner (Navy), Kanakanui (Navy), Peper (Columbia), Rosenfeld (Columbia). 0:24.5.

Fancy diving—Parker (Navy), Kelley (Navy), Pastel (Columbia), Schlosiger (Columbia).

100-yard free style—Lyons (Navy) and Rosenfeld (Columbia) tied, Peper (Columbia), Greckanik (Navy). 0:57.5.

150-yard back stroke—Cowell (Navy), Fallon (Navy), Nugent (Columbia), Cowser (Columbia). 1:36.4.

220-yard breast stroke—Mandell (Columbia), Eyler (Navy), Paulelle (Navy), MacLaren (Columbia). 2:41.3.

440-yard free style—Rogers (Columbia), Miller (Navy), Thomson (Navy). 4:55.4.

440-yard relay—won by Carrington, Crosby, Hallett, Miss (Navy), Rosenfield, Paper, Davis, Bowens (Columbia). 3:44.

Plebe Boxers Gain Edge, 24 to 10

Annapolis, Jan. 27 (A.P.).—Navy's plebe wrestlers took six out of eight bouts from the Washington High School of Washington, N. ., today, to ring up a 24-to-10 victory.

Summaries:

121 POUNDS—Dejong (Navy) pinned Warre (W. H. S.), keylock.
128 POUNDS—Chandler (Navy) defeated Hoff (W. H. S.), default by injury.
136 POUNDS—Fussi (W. H. S.) pinned Butaman (Navy), 5:25, bar arm and body lock.
145 POUNDS—Bonnell (Navy) defeated Tice (W. H. S.), referee's decision, 5-2.
155 POUNDS—Hathway (Navy) decisioned Dellavodova (W. H. S.), 5-0.
165 POUNDS—Tardif (Navy) pinned Paolini (W. H. S.), 5:05, crotch and half nelson.
175 POUNDS—Beadling (Navy) decisioned Lawyer (W. H. S.), 9-2.
HEAVYWEIGHT—Perini (W. H. S.) pinned Skord (Navy), 6:45, half nelson and body lock.

Navy Grapplers Win, 34 to 0

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 27 (A.P.).—Navy's wrestling team kept its slate clean today with a sweeping victory over the Muhlenberg (Pa.) College matmen, 34 to 0, with five falls and three decisions.

The summary:

121-pound class—MacDonald (Navy), decisioned Somers (Muhlenberg).
128-pound class—Poglesong (Navy), pinned Hillman (M. C.), 5:52.
136-pound class—Greene (Navy), pinned Paxson (M. C.), 2:46.
145-pound class—Foust (Navy), decisioned Chipman (M. C.).
155-pound class—French (Navy), decisioned Schmuck (M. C.).
165-pound class—Hale (Navy), pinned Gish (M. C.), 3:35.
175-pound class—Brimm (Navy), pinned Henry (M. C.), 7:56.
Heavyweight—Coppedge (Navy), pinned Roe (M. C.), 1:11.

On the Line

From Page 6.

The better you are the harder it is to get matches with the top-notchers."

Eagan went with Tunney to prepare the champ for his second fight against Dempsey. They boxed at Colorado Springs, Denver, Cleveland and Bennington, Vt., and finally at Speculator, N. Y. Together, they plotted the plan of the second Tunney-Dempsey fight. Tunney even showed him how he planned to back up "if I get knocked down."

"Nobody ever planned a fight as well as Gene," Eddie said the other day. "He was the most painstaking fighter who ever lived."

Eagan tells a strange story about Tunney's camp. A sparring partner's head came in violent contact with Tunney's head and for days the champion suffered from a form of amnesia. He became a slugger and was so surly to Eagan that his friend packed up and made ready to leave the place. Then Tunney asked him to stay. He told Eddie of the strange numbness in his head, and together they took things easily and the champ came out of his fog.

Eagan stayed with Tunney through the big fight at Soldiers Field, the "Battle of the Long Count." He says Tunney was on the mat for 13 seconds, at least, but that it was Dempsey's fault for not going to a neutral corner sooner. "Jack was as dazed as Gene," he says. Eagan rates Dempsey the greatest fighter the heavyweight divisions has seen and Tunney the greatest boxer.

The law career on which the Rhodes scholar-fighter embarked at the end of the 1920's has been a most successful one. Dempsey and Tunney had steered him right. He now brings a new touch, a new courage and new clarity to boxing in New York, which means boxing throughout the world.

Return of Dixie Oliver, Debut Of Gannon Fight Features

Taking up where he left off in 1944, with eight straight victories, big Dixie Oliver supplies District fight bugs with their first heavyweight scrap of the year to morrow in a 10-round bout with Colon Chaney, of Indianapolis, at Turner's Arena.

The two heavyweights collide atop a popular priced bill which also brings out stylish Joe Gannon, the Northeast kid, in his first unveiling here as a pro. Young Gannon, winner of the Battle of the Belts and National AAU welter crowns last year, will be tested over a 6-round route by Kid Lacey, a solid puncher who will give Joe a taste of the kind of pressure that awaits him from mature professional foes.

Although his promise rests mainly on his superb boxing, Gannon is given a parallel rating to Frank Sweeney as an exceptional pro prospect. He doesn't hit like Sweeney, who went from the Belts title to the N. A. A. U. middleweight crown last year, but in view of his age, many fistic students believe Gannon soon will acquire a blazing right-hand punch. He has the foundation in boxing technique and will be a super-special kid once he increases the power in his fast right-hand blasts.

First Bout Since Dorazio

This bout is Oliver's first since his performance of blasting Gus Dorazio for a technical knockout here. It not only capped Dixie's rise in 1944 as Washington's only undefeated heavyweight candidate, but it won him high national rating—and he's endeavoring now to move into the top competition.

The Oliver-Chaney fight is the first staged in Washington between heavies since it became permissible to use six-ounce gloves, and this state of affairs means the two huskies will pack that much more dynamite tomorrow night.

Chaney is a lightning right-hand puncher, possibly an even faster hitter than Oliver. The Indianapolis lad, who is only 21 and already labeled by Mid-Western critics as the best heavyweight prospect in that locale, confidently believes he can stiffen Oliver and thus become a new whiz in the Eastern ratings.

Local Talent Featured

The Joe Turner-Gabe Menendez duo has put together a supporting card featuring Washington warriors, Chaney being the only outside product on the cast.

Norville Gaddis, young lightweight with class, is matched with Kid Shifty in a sixer; Joe Green brawls with Ernie Pope in a heavyweight four, and Gary Rice, the Alexandria welter, faces Flat Top Cummings, also for four.

R.-M. Tankmen Lose Opener By 40-18 Count

Front Royal, Va., Jan. 27.—Randolph Macon Academy tankmen lost their first swimming meet of the season here this afternoon to Baltimore City College, 48 to 15.

The Yellow Jackets took only two first places, Perkins winning the 100-yard backstroke event and Melton leading Conner of Baltimore City in fancy diving. Auld finished second for the Yellow Jacketts in the 40-yard and 100-yard free style numbers.

40-YARD FREE STYLE—First, Forsythe (Baltimore C. C.); second, Auld (Randolph-Macon); third, Gould (B. C. C.). Time, 0:20.9.
100-YARD BREAST STROKE—First, Klarner (B. C. C.); second, Hill (B. C. C.); third, Eby (R.-M.). Time, 1:15.
220-YARD FREE STYLE—First, Wanner (B. C. C.); second, McCord (B. C. C.); third, Noble (R.-M.). Time, 2:36.
100-YARD BACKSTROKE—First, Perkins (R.-M.); second, Bigro (B. C. C.); third, Thomas (B. C. C.). Time, 1:11.9.
100-YARD FREE STYLE—First, Mannhers (B. C. C.); second, Auld (R.-M.); third, Brooks (B. C. C.). Time, 1:02.8.
FANCY DIVING—First, Melton (R.-M.); second, Conner (B. C. C.); third, Wise (B. C. C.).
120-YARD MEDLEY RELAY—First, B. C. C. (Bjoro Klarner, Shipinski); second, R.-M. (Melton, Campbell, Robertson, Perkins). Time, 1:28.

McLean May Coach At Lowell High

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 27 (U.P.).—Halfback Ray McLean of the Chicago Bears was the likely choice today among five candidates for head football coach at Lowell High School.

McLean was a star at St. Anselm's College. Other candidates are Edward C. Stebbins, Cranston (R. I.) High coach since 1936; F. Joseph Torsi, former Boston College gridder; Leo V. (Buffer) Collins, line coach and scout at New York University for five years, and C. Herbert Cochrane, former coach at New Britain (Conn.) High School.

Ohio State's Guard Bill Hackett charged into the Illinois backfield so often and fast that the Illini players thought he was their fifth back. Once Bill nailed Don Greenwood under the center before he could pass the ball to the designated runner.

Fort Belvoir Five, Bolling Field Tied For Service Lead

Fort Belvoir and Bolling Field basketball teams are commanding most of the attention centered on the D. C. Recreation Department's 10 leagues this season in their battle for first place in the Service League.

Both have won games without a loss in the loop and each has a long string of victories in non-league play and are considered among the finest service fives of the country. They are slated to clash at Bolling Field, February 5, and the outcome will decide the first-half championship.

Although the Service League is attracting most of the attention, play in the other loops is affording cage followers plenty of action. There has been much jockeying for first and second positions in the majority of the circuits.

Following are the standings of all men's Recreation Department leagues:

	W.	L.
SERVICE LEAGUE		
Fort Belvoir	7	0
Bolling Field	7	0
Naval Barracks	6	2
Vinthill	4	3
War College	3	4
Hdqts. W. D. D.	3	4
South Post	1	6
Army Medical Center	1	6
Arlington Hall	0	8
NAVAL BARRACKS (Central)		
Supers	5	0
Bu. Ships	2	1
Censorship	2	1
Hydrographic	1	3
Bu. Aero	1	3
Quarters D	0	3
NAVAL BARRACKS (Western)		
Bomb Disposal	4	0
Communications	3	1
Operations	2	1
Busands	2	2
Radio Central	2	3
Bumed. & Surgery	0	3
Buord. Exper.	0	3
NAVY DEPARTMENT		
U. S. C. G.	3	0
Ships II	2	1
Aero.	2	1
Ships III	2	2
U. S. M. C.	2	2
Ships IV	1	2
Y. and D.	1	3
D. T. M. B.	0	4
Ships I	0	4
ROOSEVELT LEAGUE		
Chemical War Service	3	0
Mount Rainier	2	0
G. A. O.	2	1
Veterans Bureau	1	1
T. W. A.	1	2
Thumbs-Up China	1	3
Knights of Columbus	1	3
ROOSEVELT-WESTERN LEAGUE		
Naval Ordnance	4	0
A. G. O.	2	2
Retail Clerks	1	2
D. C. Silents	1	3
O. P. A.	1	3
NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY		
C. R. G.	3	0
Chemistry	3	1
Fire Control	2	1
Mechanics and Elec.	2	2
Receivers	2	2
Aircraft	2	3
Sandhogs	1	3
M. and P. F.	0	3
Communication Sec.	0	3
Design and Drafting	0	4
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		
Locators	3	0
Laboratory	3	1
Drill Hall	2	1
Circle Stars	1	2
Classifying	0	3
Chiefs	0	3
NAVY YARD LEAGUE		
Mine Laboratory	4	0
Design and Drafting	4	1
Naval Ordnance Laboratory	2	2
Sight Shop	2	2
Miscellaneous	2	3
Breech Mechanics	1	3
Optical Shop	1	4
Pattern Shop	0	4
POTOMAC NAVAL RIVER COMMAND		
Marine Institute	3	0
Naval Air Station	2	1
Marine Barracks (Navy Yard)	2	1
Naval Powder Factory (Indian Head)	1	2
Naval Research	1	2
Marine Barracks (Indian Head)	0	3

Burleith Bears Win

The Burleith Bears cagers defeated the Falls Church Clippers, 76-72, yesterday in Western High's gym.

The Fight Racket

By Al Costello

Lew Hanbury, sr. ("Pop" to you), is ailing . . . nothing serious, "Pop" insists, and his absence from last Thursday's Battle of Belts bouts was merely a precautionary measure to satisfy his doctor more than anything else . . . but "Pop" will be out there again this Thursday, doctor or high water . . . Gus Dorazio's contract has been purchased by Chris Dundee from Frank "Blinky" Palermo . . . Chris believes there's many a good scrap left in the Philadelphia Italian . . . Toughest break of the Battle of Belts tournament was the loss the other night by Lyle Sherman, of Pete's A. C., to Billy Moran, of Merrick A. C. in the 126 lb. novice class . . . had Lyle won he would have also won a 60-day deferment from the draft, but as it is he took his pre-induction examination Friday . . . In November, 1943, just after he was given his discharge from the Army, Matchmaker Gabe Menendez returned to Turner's Arena and his first card featured Georgie Parks, who meets Jimmy Bivins at Uline Arena February 5, and a chap named Lee Oma, who only Friday night walloped Joe Baksi for the "Civilian Championship" at Madison Square Garden . . . Then, Parks was a 3 to 1 favorite to beat the "Gangling Goon" but wound up in second place . . . Ellis Friedler, manager of Jimmy Fox nee Louis Allen Gross, is burning plenty about that dive story concerning his fighter's recent scrap with Washington's Frank Sweeney . . . Friedler, a reputable Baltimore groceryman and real estate operator, is bringing Fox over to Washington at his own expense tomorrow to present him to the District Boxing Commission to find out what it is all about . . . incidentally, there is absolutely no truth in the report Jimmy Fox was Jockey "No Boy" Jake in disguise!

Dixie Oliver now struts his stuff up and down U st., resplendent in a homburg, checkered suit and spats ! ! ! . . . what, no derby ! ! . . . Incidentally, Menendez, who matched Colon Chaney and Oliver for tomorrow night at Turner's Arena, says don' be at all surprised if Chaney tags Dixie on the potato for keeps . . . Who, of all people, overlowed a box for last Wednesday night's performance of Lou Holtz, Benny Fields, etc., in "Star Time"" at the National? None other but Promoter Goldie Ahearn and entire family! . . . Gives Constitution Hall next week Goldie, Nu? . . . also among those present was Henry Berman, manager of Waddy Forcey, who borrowed money from his own loan company on a 90-day note to negotiate the ticket deal! . . . by the way, Henry, what ever happened to Waddy? . . . Jack "Reverend" Laken, manager of Pittsburgh Jackie Wilson, denies there is billy-goat blood in his fighter and offers to put a pair of white horns on Wilson if Al "Weskit" Weill wants a return bout for his boy Pedro Hernandez, whom Wilson "used his head on" recently to defeat at Uline's . . . "The Reverend" is at present in Augusta, Ga., where he is making matches for an Infantile Paralysis show day after tomorrow . . . on the Turner-Menendez card tomorrow night 9 of the 10 fighters are local boys . . . count 'em.

Pretty good record the three Washington boys, Joe Gannon, Frank Sweeney and Herby Jones compiled at Norfolk Friday night . . . all three won by kayoes, Gannon in one, Jones in three and Sweeney in six . . . Gannon goes here tomorrow night in his local debut, meeting Kid Lacey on the semifinal of the Oliver-Chaney affair . . . Attorney Charley Ford's fighter, Bobby Parsons, a good looking heavyweight, is due back from overseas duty any day now and may linger around long enough for a couple of bouts . . . He's in the Merchant Marine . . . One of the most potent reasons Frank Sweeney has developed so surprisingly fast is the fact he has been sparring in the gym with Frankie Wills . . . And Wills, who could be one of the leading welterweights in the country if he would only put his mind to it and train properly, should be spanked for his own negligence . . . Taylor Miller, a light heavyweight who made a hit here two years ago, is visiting on furlough from his Pacific Coast Army base . . . If Dixie Oliver gets over Colon Chaney tomorrow night his next opponent may be Al Hart, the former War College soldier . . . wanna bet if Hart succeeds in getting a furlough from his Pacific Coast station? . . . Jimmy Sullivan, who once fought under the managerial genius of Pfc. Ben "Evil Eye" Finkel, is the new sheriff of Dade County, Florida, otherwise Miami . . . Sam "The Mumbler" Sobel is dickering with a Russian heavyweight and may take over as manager . . . which is just another reason why they call 'em "Mad Russians." ! ! !

Dogs . . .

At its meeting Thursday, the National Capital Kennel Club will have as guest speaker Henry D. Bixby, executive vice president of the American Kennel Club, parent organization which from its New York headquarters supervises all dog shows given in the Nation, registers purebred dogs and maintains authoritative records. Mr. Bixby's office handles many knotty questions, and some of them are bound to come up at the meeting, for his topic is the relation of the A. K. C. to the show-giving club. John Anderson, president of National Capital, invites all who are interested to attend. Meeting at 8:30 p. m., Mr. Bixby speaks about 9, at the Lee Sheraton, 15th and L sts. nw.

Today is the last day when entries may be mailed or telegraphed to the Foley Organization, 2009 Ranstead st., Philadelphia, for the two-day show of the Maryland Kennel Club, at Baltimore, February 3 and 4. Dogs owned in the District are eligible for local classes, for which good trophies are given, as they are through the breeds in the regular classes. Puppies need be taken only on the day during which their breed is judged; adult dogs must be there both days. As a curtain raiser to Westminster, the Baltimore Show draws from the finest Eastern kennels and is well worth seeing.

A Glenmont chow of the rare "blue" color has gone by airplane with its Navy owner to the Aleutian Islands, and here's hoping its Manchurian blood comes to its support in the change from the Washington climate to the Alaskan.

Speaking of airplanes—perhaps the mastiff episode is worth another word or two. First be it said that no dog owner or dog lover would ever deprive the humblest serviceman, on the most unimportant errand, of space on a plane. But we should be honest enough to admit that if we had a dog to ship, and someone said it could go by air, we would say "Fine!" without thinking of such a possibility—or would have said it, before this now famous case. And as for saying that only a dog with "influence" has traveled by air—the papers frequently feature much-traveled mascots, or pups picked up abroad by everything from privates to generals, and tucked into returning planes to bring home. Only recently, a puppy was dispatched by a doting father in the South Pacific to his daughter at home, and the little fellow's journey across land and sea, all by air, was recorded by the newspapers up to its arrival at a modest home in New Jersey.

A Detroit gentleman won himself a front-page spot by declaring he had the only male bull mastiff in this country (in spite of the fact that there is a Specialty Club devoted to the breed, to which the American Kennel Gazette gives space regularly, as it does to other breed clubs) and that for three years the Department of Agriculture had refused to permit him to import a female. Anyone conversant with such matters knows that many dogs of many breeds have been imported during that time—not so many as during the first war years, when the British went too far along the road to retrenchment in stopping breeding, exporting their best specimens and putting others to sleep. Now the English kennels are being built up again, and few of the remaining studs and brood matrons can be coaxed away. But some are still coming and others will continue to come, while American fanciers pay the price for which the English will sell.

Plebe Swimmers Score, 338 to 28

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 27 (A.P.).—Capturing first place in four events, the United States Naval Academy plebe swimmers gained a close 38-to-28 victory over the William Penn High School splashers from York, Pa., today.

Summaries:

50-YARD FREE STYLE—Dunwody (Navy), Bell (Navy), Hibner (Wm. Penn). Time, 0:25.0.
100-YARD BREAST STROKE—McClure (Wm. Penn), Botterbush (Wm. Penn), Hurt (Navy). Time, 1:15.4.
220-YARD FREE STYLE—Brewster (Navy), Smith (Navy), Estoclet (Wm. Penn). Time, 2:31.9.
100-YARD BACK STROKE—McCloskey (Wm. Penn), Kleinman (Navy), Pendergrass (Navy). Time, 1:05.9.
100-YARD FREE STYLE—Mylin (Wm. Penn), Hoffelfinger (Navy), Clifford (Navy). Time, 0:58.1.
LOW-BOARD DIVING—Vernon (Navy) Gensor (Navy), Ness (Wm. Penn).
150-YARD MEDLEY RELAY—William Penn (Ness, Botterbush, McCloskey); Navy (Pendergrass, Hurt, Schaaf(er). Time, 1:30.3.
200-YARD RELAY—Navy (Bell, Carruth, Clifford, Dunwody); William Penn (Hibner, Dow, McClure, Mylin). Time, 1:42.8.

Kiesling to Coach Pro Grid Packers

Chicago, Jan. 27 (A.P.).—Coach Earl (Curly) Lambeau of the Green Bay Packers, disclosed today that Walt Kiesling, former coach of the Pittsburgh Steelers, has been added to the coaching staff of the 1944 National Football League champions.

Lambeau, en route to the West Coast on a business trip, said Kiesling was signed as an assistant coach following his resignation this week from the Steeler club. Kiesling served as cocoach with Phil Handler of the Steeler-Chicago Cardinal combine which failed to win any of the 10 league starts last season. The merger was dissolved after the season ended.

Lambeau's other aids are player Don Hutson and George Trafton.

Acacia's Sales Of 89 Million Set New Peak

William Montgomery, president of the Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., yesterday reported to the board of directors that final figures show that 1944 was the best year in Acacia history by a substantial margin.

Total paid-for business during 1944 amounted to $89,226,000. The net increase for the year was $65,278,000, bringing total business in force at the end of the year to the new peak of $580,350,000.

Moreover, Mr. Montgomery stated, Acacia's field men set a unique record in that each month of 1944 resulted in the production of a substantially larger amount of business than in any previous corresponding month in the company's history. December, which had been designated "President's Month" in honor of Mr. Montgomery, became the biggest single month since the founding of the company back in 1869. During December, Acacia's paid for business aggregated $9,475,000.

For the entire year, lapses amounted to only 2.9 per cent, an all-time low.

As of December 31, 1944, assets totaled $130,976,000 against $119,178,000 at the corresponding period a year ago, an increase of $11,798,000.

Present holdings of Government bonds by Acacia now total 28 million dollars, and Mr. Montgomery stated that the policy of putting a large proportion of the company's funds available for investment into Government securities would be continued for the duration of the war.

Died

AUSTIN, MARGARET C. On Thursday, January 25, 1945, at her residence, 1302 Euclid st. nw., MARGARET C. AUSTIN, beloved wife of Willis V. Austin, mother of William and Carey Winters, daughter of Mrs. Lena Sturgeon and sister of Fred A. Babcock. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Monday, January 29, at 1 p. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

BROWN, MILTON SIBLEY. On Friday, January 26, 1945, at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Helen Lewis, 13200 16th st. MILTON SIBLEY BROWN. He is survived by 2 nieces and 1 nephew, Mrs. Robert H. Peckham of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. John H. Birley and Payton Strobel of Baltimore, Md. Remains resting at the Lee funeral home, 4th st. and Massachusetts ave. ne., where services will be held Monday, January 29, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Oak Hill Cemetery.

BRUNNER, MILTON J. Suddenly, on Friday, January 26, 1945, MILTON J. BRUNNER, of 3517 37th st., Mount Rainier, Md., beloved husband of Estella B. Brunner (nee Cullen) and father of Mrs. Dorothy Howett of Chester, Pa.; Mrs. Blanche Musgrove, Miss Lillian Brunner and Milton J. Brunner, jr. Friends may call at Wm. J. Nalley's funeral home, 3200 R. I. ave. at Eastern ave. ne., where services will be held on Monday, January 29, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

CANNON, MARY JANE. On Friday, January 26, 1945, at her residence, 1604 North Glebe rd., Arlington, Va., MARY JANE CANNON, beloved wife of Silas Edward Cannon and mother of George Edward, Evelyn D. and Mary Esther Cannon. She is also survived by one sister and four brothers. Remains resting at Ives funeral home, 2847 Wilson blvd., Arlington, Va., where funeral services will be held on Monday, January 29, at 2:30 p. m. Interment Columbia Gardens Cemetery.

COGER, BESSIE B. On Thursday, January 25, 1945, at her residence, 200 17th st. ne., BESSIE B. COGER, beloved mother of Mrs. Barbara Ann Cooper and sister of Mrs. Spitler and Mrs. Grace O. Hooks of Cleveland, Ohio. Services at the Chambers funeral home, 317 11th st. se., on Monday, January 29, at 1 p. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

DICKINSON, WILLIAM L. On Thursday, January 25, 1945, WILLIAM L. DICKINSON, beloved husband of Lizzie P. Dickinson. Resting at the W. W. Deal funeral home, 4812 Georgia ave. nw. Funeral from the Fort Myer Chapel, Arlington, Va., on Monday, January 29, at 3 p. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

FOLLIARD, EDWARD F. On Thursday, January 25, 1945, at his residence, 438 Newton pl. nw., EDWARD F. FOLLIARD, beloved husband of Katherine Folliard (nee Regan). Funeral from above residence on Monday, January 29, at 8:30 a. m. Requiem mass at the Shrine of the Sacred Heart Church at 9 a. m. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

HARRIS, ELLEN E. On Thursday, January 25, 1945, ELLEN E. HARRIS, beloved daughter of Henry W. and Rose E. Harris, and sister of Chilton H. Harris Ph. M. 1/c USN. Funeral from the Lee funeral home, 4th st. and Massachusetts ave. ne., on Monday, January 29, at 1:15 p. m., thence to St. James Church, Mount Rainier, Md., where mass will be offered at 9 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

HUBER, REBA JANE. On Tuesday, January 23, 1945, at Englewood Sanitarium, Towson, Md., REBA JANE HUBER, the beloved wife of Jack M. Huber and mother of Jack R. Huber and daughter of Mrs. Ella Groves Bird and the late Josh H. Groves and sister of Allen H., sergeant, U. S. A., overseas; Miss Mary, private first class, U. S. A., and Mildred M. Groves and Mrs. Mae Duvall. Services at Chambers Riverdale funeral home on Monday, January 29, at 2 p. m. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

KERRIGAN, PATRICK M. On Friday, January 26, 1945, at Providence Hospital, PATRICK M. KERRIGAN, beloved father of Bernard L. Kerrigan. Funeral from his late residence, 5803 4th st. nw., on Monday, January 29, at 8:30 a. m. Requiem mass at St. Aloysius Church at 9 a. m. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

MANDORA, MARIANNINA. On Friday, January 26, 1945, MARIANNINA MANDORA, beloved mother of Angelo Mandora and Mrs. Vincenza Ippolito, and sister of Carolina Badessa, Michael Palumbo and Emilio Palumbo. Funeral from T. F. Costello funeral home, 1722 North Capitol st., on Monday, January 29, at 9:30 a. m. Requiem mass at Holy Rosary Church at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment St. Mary's Cemetery.

MURRAY, JOHN H. On Friday, January 26, 1945, at his residence, 2919 Dumbarton ave. nw., JOHN H. MURRAY, husband of Anne W. Murray. Services at Fort Myer Chapel on Monday, January 29, at 2 p. m. Interment with military honors at Arlington National Cemetery.

NELSON, VICTOR. Suddenly, on Friday, January 26, 1945, at Takoma Park, Md., VICTOR NELSON, beloved husband of Martha Nelson and father of Mrs. Edna Cate, Mrs. Hazel Medvel and Mrs. Myrtle Mansen. Services at the Takoma funeral home, 254 Carroll st., Takoma Park, D. C., on Monday, January 29, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment George Washington Memorial Cemetery.

REYNOLDS, JAMES JACKSON. Suddenly, on Friday, January 26, 1945, at his residence, 2919 N. Franklin rd., Arlington, Va., JAMES JACKSON REYNOLDS, beloved husband of the late Lennie A. Reynolds and father of Mrs. Ruth R. Starkweather and grandfather of Waldo T. Starkweather. Remains resting at the Ives funeral home, 2847 Wilson blvd., Arlington, Va., until 3 p. m. Sunday, January 28; thence to Bowling Green, Va., where funeral services will be held at Davis & Pegg funeral home Monday, January 29, at 2 p. m. Interment Wright's Chapel, Caroline County, Va.

RIGGS, DAVID C. On Friday, January 26, 1945, at Providence Hospital, DAVID C. RIGGS, beloved son of Cedric and Mildred Riggs, and brother of Cedric, Sarah E. and Susan L. Riggs. Services at Chambers funeral home, 317 11th st. se., on Monday, January 29, at 10 a. m. Interment St. Barnabas Church Cemetery, Oxon Hill, Md.

ROBINSON, BENJAMIN F. On Thursday, January 25, 1945, at Sibley Hospital, BENJAMIN F. ROBINSON, beloved husband of Angie Robinson and father of Albert L. and Arundel A. Robinson, Mrs. Louise McDonald, Mrs. Lucille A. Schroger and Mrs. Virginia Jones. Services at his late residence, 522 7th st. se., on Monday, January 29, at 2:30 p. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery. Arrangements by Chambers.

WILCOX, EDWARD LYMAN. On Thursday, January 25, 1945, at his residence, 4801 Conn. ave. nw., EDWARD LYMAN WILCOX, husband of Ines Wilcox, father of Mrs. Henry Tripp and brother of Mrs. Charles E. Riordan and Mrs. Edwin Jones. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Monday, January 29, at 11 a. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

Capital Transit Reports Slight Upturn in Net

By S. Oliver Goodman

Two Washington utilities yesterday filtd their annual earnings statements with the Public Utilities Commission.

Capital Transit Co. reported net income of $1,543,579 for 1944, a gain of $26,435, or 1.7 per cent over the previous year. A sharp increase in December net income accounted for the year's favorable showing. December net totaled $118,229, as compared with $53,811 in the same 1943 month.

The transit firm's net was reported before special appropriations totaling $740,000. Of this amount, $500,000 was placed in property adjustment reserve and $240,000 in postwar requirements. Net after such appropriations was $803,580.

Pepco Net Decreases

Potomac Electric Power Co. reported net income of $3,634,030 for 1944, a decrease of $547,422, or 13 per cent under the previous year. December net income of $213,663 was $140,404, or 39 per cent less than in the same 1943 month.

Pepco's operating revenues for the year and in December showed increases, but debit adjustments were made for a rate reduction ordered by the PUC. The company has set aside $840,000 for the 12 months enden December 31, 1944, representing the estimated repayment to customers in the event the rate-cut order is sustained by the courts.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Public Relations Is Topic

Public relations programs for the small businessman will be discussed Wednesday night at the eighth in a series of forums. Among the leading speakers will be Kinsey N. Merritt of the Railway Express Agency, Don Campbell of American Airlines and Frederick P. H. Siddons of the American Security & Trust Co.

"Public Relations as a Newspaperman Sees Them" will be described by William F. Mylander, member of the Washington Bureau of Cowles' Publications.

The session, starting at 8 p. m. in the United States Chamber of Commerce auditorium, is open to all local businessmen.

Insurers' Group to Meet

Harry W. Melville of the American Insurance Co. will address a session of the Insurers Association of the District of Columbia on Tuesday in the Mayflower Hotel.

Norman Haig in New Post

Norman K. Haig, well known in Washington as director of governmental sales for General Motors, has been appointed manager of G. M. War Products Training Service, it was announced yesterday.

Earnings Statements

New York Central Railroad Co. for the 12 months ended December 31 net income of $35,785,851, equal to $5.55 a share, compared with $62,734,050 or $9.73 a share in 1943.

Lone Star Cement Corp. reports for the 12 months ende. December 31 net profit of $2,004,382, equal to $2.11 a share, against $2,723,916 or $2.87 a share in 1943.

York Corp. reports for the quarter ended December 31 profit of $422,529, equal to 45 cents a share, against $252,348 or 26 cents a share in the same period of the previous year. Profits for the latest period are after a contingent reserve of $60,000.

Benny to Appear At Installation Rites At Press Club

Jack Benny, radio star, will be master of ceremonies at the inauguration celebration tonight of the National Press Club when Edward Jamieson, correspondent for the Houston Chronicle, takes the oath of office as president.

Jamieson will be sworn in by Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House of Representatives. Other notables participating in the ceremony will be Vice President Harry Truman, Jesse Jones, publisher of the Houston Chronicle; Agriculture Secretary Claude Wickard, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones and Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, director of the Wacs.

Jamieson will succeed Sam O'Neal, correspondent for the Chicago Sun, who has been appointed director of publicity for the Democratic National Committee.

Club members and guests will be entertained by Jan Savitt and his orchestra.

Dog Found Alive, Woman's Fear of Rabies Removed

Mrs. Ann L. Haynes, 6707 Barr rd., Fairway Hills, Md., need no longer fear that the dog which bit her January 18, is rabid, according to Dr. James G. Cumming, director, bureau of communicable diseases, District Health Department.

Mrs. Haynes identified the dog yesterday and by virtue of its still being alive it does not have rabies, said Doctor Cumming, who explained that dogs thus afflicted usually die within a week after infection. The dog, however, has been quarantined to its home, he added.

Mrs. Haynes had appealed to the local press and radio stations to help her find the dog, so that it could be tested.

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total stock sales yesterday, 743,300 shares; previous day, 1,254,730 shares; week ago, 829,020 shares; year ago, 345,310 shares; two years ago, 612,010 shares; January 1 to date, 34,913,727 shares; year ago, 17,179,054 shares; two years ago, 18,032,142 shares.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, Jan. 27.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Chge.
30 inds.	153.71	154.25	153.48	154.13	+0.83
20 rails	48.23	48.33	48.04	48.17	+0.08
15 utils.	26.65	26.69	26.56	26.65	+0.02
65 stks.	56.88	57.07	56.75	56.96	+0.22

Transactions in stocks used in averages today: Industrials, 36,500; railroads, 37,290; utilities, 34,500; 65 stocks, 108,290.

	Sales. Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
ACF-Brill Mot	89	12	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
Adams Exp	8	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Allied Mills	5	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	23	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp.	21	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf	95	39¾	37¼	39¼	+2⅛
Alleghany pr pf	4	60	58	60	+1⅝
Allec Lud St.	9	29½	29	29	+ ⅛
Allen Industries	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye	6	161	161	161	+1
Allied Mills	3	23	22	23	+ ⅛
Allied Strs	2	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg	4	40½	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
Amal Leather	40	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Amal Leather pf	3	46	46	46	+1½
Amerada Pet	1	115½	114¾	116½	+1
Am Ag Ch Del.	3	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Am Airlines	4	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
Am Bank Note	2	24	24	24	
Am Bosch	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Am Brake Shoe	2	44½	44	44½	+ ⅛
Am Cable&Rad	20	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
Am Can	7	91¼	91	91	+ ⅛
Am Car & Fdy	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Am Ch & Cable	3	28½	28½	28½	
Am Colortype	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Am Crystal Sug	2	19½	19	19	
Am Distill	2	32	31½	31½	
Am Encaus Til	9	4½	4½	4½	
Am Export L	23	31¼	29½	31¼	+1½
Am For Pow	3	2	2	2	
Am&F P $6 pf	3	94	93½	94	+1
Am&F P $7 pf	3	99¾	99	99¾	+1½
Am & F P 2 pf	11	22½	22	22	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS	4	40	39½	39½	— ⅛
Am Hide & Lea	16	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Am Home Prod	1	72	72	72	
Am Ice	16	8¾	8½	8⅝	
Am Ice pf	3	80	80	80	+1
Am Invest Co	3	9	8	8	
Am Loco	21	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf	1	109	109	109	
Am M & Pdy	23	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
Am M & Met	6	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Am Metal	2	26	26	26	
Am Pow & Lt	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Am P&L $6 pf	17	64½	64	64½	+ ⅛
Am P&L $7 pf	1	69	69	69	+ ⅛
Am Rad&St S	191	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill	17	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R	1	42¾	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs	18	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Am Sugar Ref	2	49½	49½	49½	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel	14	161⅞	161½	161½	— ⅛
Am Tobacco	1	66	66	66	
Am Tob B	6	67⅛	67	67	+ ⅛
Am Type Fdrs	11	15¼	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Am Viscose	6	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	18	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	77	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf	2	110	109½	110	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L&S	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Anaconda Cop	31	32	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
Anchor Hock Gl	1	16	16	16	
Ander Cooper	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Armour & Co	342	8⅝	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
Armour pr pf	4	110¼	109¾	110¼	+ ⅛
Armstrong Corp	2	45¼	45½	45¼	— ⅛
Arnold Constbl	3	12½	12½	12½	
Artloom Corp	24	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Goods	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Atch T & S F	6	80	79⅞	80	+ ⅛
Atch T&S F pf	1	50	50	50	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line	9	51	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
Atl G&W Indies	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
Atl G&W In pf	12	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
Atl Refining	1	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp	5	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf	1	57½	57½	57½	
Atlas Tack	3	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Autocar Co	1	46	46	46	+1⅛
Aviation Corp	44	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct	11	25½	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	37	12¼	12½	12½	+ ⅛
B & O pf	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	9	34¾	34	34⅜	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil	10	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks	6	19½	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Beech Aire	2	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Belding-Hem	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Bell Aire	2	14	14	14	
Bendix Aviat	5	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
Best & Co	2	39¾	39½	39½	
Best Foods	2	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Beth Steel	32	71¾	70¾	71¾	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf	10	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf	2	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
Black & Deck	2	25	25	25	
Blaw-Knox	19	14	13½	14	
Bliss & Laugh	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Boeing Airpl	14	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br	2	55½	55	55	+ ⅛
Bond Strs	3	43¾	43¾	43¾	
Borden Co	3	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner	3	38	38	38	
Boston & Me	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Braniff Airw	2	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg	18	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie	13	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	37	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel	20	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Burlington Mills	2	46	46	46	
Burr Add Ma	9	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Bush Terminal	12	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
Butler Bros	14	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Butte Cop & Z	2	3½	3½	3½	
Byers A M Co	8	16	15¾	15¾	
Calif Packing	29	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
Callahan Zinc	29	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Calumet & Hec	10	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Campbell Wy	4	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Can Dry Gg Ale	2	32	32	32	
Canad Pac	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Capital Adm A	2	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Carrier Corp	23	23⅞	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
Carrier Cor pf	1	64½	64½	64½	+1
Carriers & Gen	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Case (J I) Co	9	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
Caterpil Trac	3	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp	3	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp pf	1	106¼	106¼	106½	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp	12	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre	7	22¾	22½	22¾	— ⅛
Cent oundrs	24	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
Cent RR NJ	2	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas	9	35½	35	35	+ ⅛
Certain-td Pr	175	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Chain Belt		22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio	9	51⅛	50¾	51	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Chi & E Ill A	2	16⅝	16½	16½	
Chi Grt West	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Chi Grt W pf		25	25	25	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Chi & NW	9	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
Chi & NW pf	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Chicago Pneu Tool	5	22⅛	22	22	+ ⅛
Childs Co	14	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp	13	94	93¼	94	+ ⅛
City Ice & Fuel	2	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
City Prod Corp	14	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Climax Molyb	8	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
Clett Peabody	3	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola	3	137¼	137¼	137¼	+ ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	2	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
Colum Br cast A	2	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
Colum Br cast B	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Colum G & El	15	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Coml Credit	3	40¾	40½	40⅝	— ⅛
Coml Credit pf	1	107	107	107	
Coml Invest Tr	44	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
Coml Solvents	17	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	
Com'with Edis	13	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	
Com'with & Sou	44	1	1	1	
Com & Sou pf	1	91	91	91	
Congol-Nairn	6	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
Cons Coppermin	6	4¼	4	4⅛	
Cons Edison	24	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf	1	107½	107½	107½	
Consol Film Ind	10	6⅛	6	6	
Cons F Ind pf	13	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	12	36¼	35⅞	36	— ⅛
Cons RR Cub pf	12	22	22	22	
Cons Vultee	10	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
Consol Oil	30	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	4	20¾	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
Container Corp	3	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Bak	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Cont Can	3	41¼	40⅜	40⅝	— ⅛
Cont Diam Fib	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Cont Ins	1	49	48½	49	+1
Cont Motors	32	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del	3	31¾	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Cont Steel	1	32¾	32½	32½	+ ⅛
Cooper-Bess	9	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
Copperweld Stl	10	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Corn Products	5	60¼	60⅛	60⅛	
Cornell-Dub El	2	20⅞	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Coty Inc		4	4	4	
Crane Co	45	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp	5	33¼	32¾	33¼	+ ⅛
Crown C & S	1	38	38	38	
Crown Zellerb	16	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel	20	41⅞	41¼	41⅞	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug	8	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	10	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishg	42	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Curtis Pub pr pf	1	60	60	60	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright	33	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Curtiss-Wr A	6	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer	6	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
Davison Chem	11	18⅛	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Decca Records	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf	1	36	36	36	
Deisel-Wem-Gil	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	31	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅛
Del Lack & W	16	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
Detroit Edison	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Diamond Match	1	37¼	36¾	37	+ ⅛
Diam Match pf	1	43½	43½	43½	
Diam T Motor	5	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-Seag	3	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅛
Doehler-Jarvis	3	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
Dome Mines	36	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
Douglas Aircraft	9	70¼	69¾	70¼	+ ⅛
Dow Chem	3	125	125	125	
Dresser Indust	1	37	36¾	37	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
du Pont de N	4	160¼	160	160¼	+ ⅛
Eagle Pich Ld	4	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	7	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
Eastman Kod	5	161¾	161	161¾	+ ⅛
Eaton Mfg	21	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
Elastic Stop N	8	10	10	10	
El Auto-Lite	6	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
Elec Boat	9	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind	2	6	6	6	
El Pow & Lt	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
El P & Lt $7 pf	3	117½	117	117½	+1
El Storage Batt	4	46⅜	46	46	
Emerson El M	8	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Serv	9	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Equit Off Bldg	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Erie R R	123	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf A	1	70½	70	70	
Eureka V Clean	56	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	+ ⅛
Evans Products	1	16½	16½	16½	
Ex-Cell-O	6	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
Exchange Buffet	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Fairbanks Mor	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar	4	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
Farns Tele&Rad	20	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Fed L & Trac	7	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Fed Mot Truck	7	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs	8	29¾	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R	21	56½	56½	56½	+ ⅛
Fla E Coast	32	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	8	27¾	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph	36	35¾	35¾	35⅞	+ ⅛
Gabriel Co	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Gair (Robert)	16	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co	4	17½	17	17½	— ⅛
Gardner-Denver	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind	9	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv	8	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans	2	49⅛	49¼	49¼	

	Sales. Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
Gen Baking	9	9	8¾	8¾	
Gen Bronze	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	11	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Gen Cigar	3	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Elec	26	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Foods	4	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	9	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Gen Motors	17	64⅝	64¼	64	+ ⅛
Gen Mot pf	1	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink	8	10¾	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal	2	28¾	28¾	29¼	+1

Section II
Sunday, January 28, 1945

The Washington Post

Editorials, War Reviews
Commentators

Tragedy: Ancient, Modern

That Defect at Heart Of Atlantic Charter Has a Name—Poland

By Walter Millis

Copyright by New York Tribune, Inc.

THAT there is a fatal defect at the heart of the Atlantic Charter can no longer be doubted. It is specific; it has a name—Poland. And the President is largely responsible. No one would accuse him of having created the ancient, tangled tragedies of the Polish question, but it is a modern tragedy that he managed, inadvertently, to imbed them in what was intended to be the foundation document of a new world order.

The Atlantic Charter was promulgated in August, 1941. The United States was not then a belligerent, yet faced the imminent destruction of every civilized value which made its existence possible. Under the Lend-Lease Act it was already expending great efforts to bolster one defender of those values; it was about to pledge greater efforts to bolster Soviet Russia, another buttress of our world.

There were obvious reasons why, in assuming the vast obligations of Lend-Lease to Britain and Russia, our Government should stake out some claims upon the future. In January the President had announced the Four Freedoms but these hardly offered the basis for a negotiable contract. He therefore met Churchill to get something more definite.

But we were not a belligerent. The President could neither make those precise demands upon Britain (and Russia) which belligerency would have warranted, nor could he pledge his own country to those corresponding undertakings. The only claim upon the future which any President could have asserted, under the circumstances, would have been one in vague generalities and large principles—a somewhat poetic description of the sort of world toward which all of us would like to work.

With the British, this was simple. They are accustomed to thinking in large, loose, idealistic generalities without letting these interfere with practical solutions. But we were about to extend Lend-Lease to Russia. The Russians, perhaps unfortunately, think in hard practical details, without letting these interfere with the large, loose generalities which Russions know to be also necessary in their place.

Three or four months later we were suddenly full belligerents and might then, conceivably, have faced practical details which the charter overleaped. But it was essential to avoid bickering. The charter offered a generally accepted and more or less innocuous foundation for the United Nations.

Difference in Application Soon Apparent to All

Like others, Soviet Russia had no difficulty in accepting its "principles" in the instrument of January 1, 1942, as in subsequent documents. No sane government would have had difficulty. But principles can be clothed with reality only in application. It soon became apparent there was a serious difference as to application of several clauses

The Russians wanted more than principles. In early spring, 1942, Molotov, their Foreign Minister, set out on a pilgrimage to London and Washington looking for something more concrete than the charter. The Anglo-Soviet Treaty (signed May 26, 1942) is a hard-headed document, providing for a 20-year military alliance between Britain and Russia, binding each to suppress Germany and to keep her disarmed. It also binds the two parties to observe principles "of not seeking territorial aggrandizement for themselves and of noninterference in internal affairs of other states."

But what is "aggrandizement" and who were "other states? Here, according to widespread report, Molotov sought to make things plain. When Russia had added her signature to the Atlantic Charter her territory had legally included the Baltic States, eastern Poland and Bessarabia, acquired by arrangement with Germany in 1939, and the area taken from Finland in 1940. She wished the Anglo-Russian Treaty to recognize this.

Again, according to report, Roosevelt intervened. American public opinion would regard any such declaration as a rank violation of the charter. Russians thought of Russia as she had been in 1914; Americans, unfortunately, thought of Poland as she had been in 1939.

Here was a dilemma which might have been tackled at the time. Instead, the President chose to evade it. American influence was reportedly exerted to postpone the issue until after the war and to secure that it should not be foreclosed by the Anglo-Soviet treaty. Somewhat to American surprise, Molotov readily agreed; the treaty said nothing whatever about Russia's western boundaries.

American publicists hailed this as a great victory for the charter. But why should Molotov not have agreed? Russia knew her own policy and views. If it would help not to state them, there was no necessity for stating them, but that did not mean they had altered. Today, one can see both Stalin and Mr. Roosevelt were making a grave mistake in this supposed "solution."

Stalin's Course Consistent, Despite Criticisms

In December, 1941, Stalin had agreed with the then Premier of Poland, General Sikorski, that the 1939 Russo-German settlement dividing Poland had lost its "validity." That was not, however, a recognition of Poland's prewar frontiers. Everything in Russian policy, both then and later, indicates Stalin was following a perfectly consistent course. He regarded territories of what had been eastern Poland as rightfully Russian and intended to reclaim them. But he did not regard the line which his and Hitler's armies had marked out in 1939 as necessarily sacrosanct. Providing a cooperative spirit in the Polish government in exile, he would make reasonable adjustments. The Polish government in exile (and sections of American opinion) was inclined to take the opposite view.

Here was a dangerous division of interpretation by men who were acting in entire good faith. One cannot help feeling that if it had been faced in the spring of 1942 the results would have been better. By causing it to be evaded, the President strengthened the London Poles in an intransigeance which gradually worked to make any settlement impossible, at the same time permitting a false view to develop in this country to such an extent that Moscow now honestly feels itself to have been betrayed by the slippery and unreliable democracies.

The tragedy lies in the fact that if Poland could be isolated from the scene, the Atlantic Charter would fit most other situations. But the President's policy has ended in getting Poland squarely in the middle of the Atlantic Charter. Poland has always been an indigestible substance, and how she is to be got out of the charter, or how the charter is to be replaced with something else have become really critical problems.

Three Men's Faces: Poet, Politician and Sphinx

By Emil Ludwig

Noted Historian and Biographer

OF the four great leaders of the United Nations, Chiang Kai-shek is the only one I have not met. The other three I met long before this war and I have written the lives of two of them. Now, in writing this series of articles, I feel myself in the position of a portraitist called upon to draw quick sketches of men he has painted in oil long ago.

When the Big Three met in Teheran, their group photo was a real treat for a psychologist. No movie producer could have invented such a group for the screen. Only reality could create this picture. Each man shows the tension caused by the presence of the other two.

LUDWIG

Stalin's head is that of a fighter — no pretension, no pose. His face hits you like a blow. The features are Asiatic, enigmatic, absolutely reserved. And yet he does not look like the somber tyrant people would like to see in him. There is even a trace of quiet humor. He is dressed with the utmost military simplicity and neatness, without looking smart. As he has no nerves, or hides them through excellent self-control, his features seem stony, although I have heard him chuckle and even laugh. He sits next to the other two world-leaders with the greatest indifference as to their looks and impressions.

Roosevelt, next to him, turns his head slightly, with an elegance peculiar to him—amiable, hospitable. Always he seems to be the host, never the guest. In this photo, he seems to be interested only in the Russian. He is bent on knowing and winning him. He has the same hard-willed strength of chin as the other two, but the build of his head is finer. He is more variable, more high-strung, not only by race, but temperamentally.

Churchill, to the right, has retained the look of an infant. As he is a genius, there is nothing astounding in finding also a child in him.

Churchill Most Changed

OF the three faces, Churchill's is the one that has passed through the greatest evolution. Looking at Stalin's and Roosevelt's juvenile pictures, you can easily foresee their faces at 60. It's much more difficult to recognize the Churchill of today in his photos at 20.

The development of Churchill's mind has been far more interesting than that of his partners and life has inscribed deeper signs of wear and tear in his features. He was a very handsome man in his youth, but hardly a trace of this can be seen today. Roosevelt was elegant and good looking in his youth—and he is now. Stalin has always had the same stubborn face he has today.

Let us review the obstacles these men had to overcome before they rose to those judgment seats in Teheran.

Churchill, born a gentleman, descendant of a famous British conqueror, is the son of an American woman and through his blood may have acquired that trait of originality that the British condemn in the word indiscreet. Then years ago, when I commented to a British friend on the mediocrity of Prime Minister Baldwin and on the talent of Churchill, he answered: "You are right and that's why we prefer to have Baldwin as Prime Minister, whereas we will never accept Churchill!"

To understand Churchill, we must never forget the three qualities that have made him what he is. He is a soldier, a nobleman and a poet. How much he is an aristocrat I saw in an answer he gave me, after the first World War, when I asked him why the British were treating Lloyd George so badly after he had won the war for them. Though a political opponent of Lloyd George, Churchill at once answered: "You will never hear a word from me minimizing Lloyd George." At that time, most of the well-bred class in England spoke as badly of Churchill as they did of Lloyd George.

That Churchill began his career as a soldier, fighting in India, the Sudan and against the Boers in South Africa, should never be forgotten. For many years he tried to prevent this war by opposing public opinion in urging a strong rearmament of Britain against Germany. For 10 years he remained virtually the only prominent Englishman who warned of the coming war.

Then the dramatic moment arrived when the politics of appeasement which he had always opposed brought England to the rim of destruction. In this climax, all eyes were suddenly turned to this man who had not been regarded as a successful leader in the first war, who was not popular and even—having twice switched parties—had a tinge of adventure on his name. The British need a threat to their very existence before they give power to a genius. A man who can take the blunders of his predecessors and his political enemies onto his shoulders in a moment of great military catastrophe such as that at Dunkirk, must have heroic qualities in his character. The soldier and the nobleman in Churchill answered the call of his nation.

But the poet, too, always remained alive in him—as an author, historian, orator. I believe that Churchill's power over men is due to his speeches. Not in the way Hitler won his followers. Hitler is an agitator, whose speeches are void and meaningless when read. Churchill is an artist whose oratory is as brilliant as his writings. He sometimes rewrites his speeches four and even six times.

As a soldier and poet, Churchill possesses some of the qualities of an actor. He plays a masterly role because he is constantly aware of the historical mission he is carrying out and because he compares his position to that of other great Englishmen of the past whose lives and works he has studied. When he wrote the life of Marlborough, he wrote his own would-be autobiography.

'Last Elizabethan'

CHURCHILL has the greatest knowledge among all the three leaders—a knowledge that enables him to write in a classical style, to use striking historical comparisons and that gives him a constant awareness of the historical part he is called upon to fulfill.

In spite of his childlike features, he has some resemblance to Bismarck's massive structure. And like Bismarck, he was always interested in money. He speculated on the Exchange and lost, but gave up such things as soon as he became a Minister—a prudence not shown by all Britons who have entered the government.

Can we wonder that this last Elizabethan, whose imagination is afire with the grandeur and power of royal courts of the past, has remained a Tory and imperialist? It is the price he demands for his merits in leading this war. He loves only England and is fighting for the British Empire for which he went to war in his youth.

I hear he is ailing physically, and is kept going only by his indomitable will to victory and his determination to complete his mission as war leader. In judging such great men, one should not be influenced too much by one's own political opinion. For instance, while I believe Churchill's policies in Italy and Greece are destructive, I am nevertheless full of admiration for his personal courage.

Roosevelt Spoiled

SOME people who knew Roosevelt in his youth describe him as having been a gifted, elegant young man. Destiny had spoiled him from birth.

When he lost his health and freedom of action at the age of 40, he was tried in an awful way. Once a perfect dancer and horseback rider, he was suddenly forced to lie down and, for almost two years, was immobilized.

For the first time, he lived in a quietness and leisure which brought him deeper thoughts, unknown to him until then. If he had had Churchill's gifts, he might have become at that time a great author. But he followed the deeper thrust of his nature toward activity. He decided to defy destiny.

Thus he lived through his first and only personal revolution. At 20, when Stalin and Churchill risked their lives, Roosevelt was the spoiled child of society. But at 40, when they were in flower, Roosevelt suddenly was knocked down by fate.

There is an unfamiliar anecdote, which I know through one of his close friends and which reflects this man's truly American fight against a stronger physical force. The paralysis with which Roosevelt was stricken in 1921 occurred on the small island of Campobello, New Brunswick, where the family had had a summer residence for many years. Of course Roosevelt got mad at the innocent island and he refused for more than 10 years to return there. But when he was elected President, he broke the ban himself and went back to the island, as if to tell destiny: "You see, I was stronger"!

Roosevelt, unlike Churchill, is neither a soldier nor a poet. But he is a nobleman through and through. This shows in his manners more than in those of Churchill. In contrast to the blunt Churchill, he knows how to ingratiate himself with people.

Once I watched him receive visitors. With his agreement, I pretended to be a painter making drawings of him. I learned quite a lot in those hours. I was astonished at the intuitive finesse with which he knew how to treat everyone who entered—and each time with different means. His art of being always cordial and natural without losing his dignity is that of a master. It enables him to reconcile in half an hour a man who entered as his opponent.

He has to be seated the whole time and the persons coming to see him, in the first and last minutes, are standing. Thus he has to raise his head and everybody is impressed by his open looks, full of frankness. He is moody sometimes, but very rarely does he show it.

Voices Show Differences

TO KNOW both Roosevelt and Churchill, one only has to compare their voice. Roosevelt's is always conciliatory, suggestive, smiling, almost delicate, like a violoncello. Churchill speaks in a hammered style and tone, preferably grumbling or threatening.

Roosevelt shows his informality in that he calls every third person by his first name, although even his most intimate friends do not answer in the same way. He constantly calls Churchill "Winston" but Churchill continues to call him "Mr. President."

In another respect, too, Roosevelt is truly American: he does not like solitude, so badly needed by Churchill. He cannot live without company. Thus, 12 years in office could not tire him, for he welcomes every new activity and enjoys new faces.

He loves politics. When I asked him once what made Wilson fail, he said: "You know how much I admire Wilson and how I shared his ideas. But such a thing as the league needed a politician like me."

It is an old error to criticize the means by which men who want to do right attain their aims. Roosevelt's fight against the privileges of his own class does not lose its value by his leading it as a clever politician. To me, he appears like Count Mirabeau, who also fought against his own class. Roosevelt succeeded in this way. When I told him of this comparison, he was not satified at all, but he laughed and said: "That is better than if you had compared me to Talleyrand."

A nation long governed by a single man becomes critical of him. That happened to Bismarck. He governed Germany most successfully for 28 years but when he finally quit, the entire nation heaved a sigh of relief.

That represent the price a man has to pay for a splendid and long career, whether it be as bank director, orchestra conductor, tenor, or president of a country. Nations are not immediately appreciative. Only the second generation erects monuments to deserving leaders.

In democracies, the critical attitude is increased by fear lest a repeatedly reelected president become a dictator. In this country, however, safeguarding controls are so strong that only a mad man could conceive of Roosevelt overthrowing the Constitution.

I asked him once whether he did not feel jealous in reading how dictators simply issue orders.

"I jealous?" he laughed. "I would be bored by being a dictator! I enjoy a good fight with Congress."

Founders Were Wise

IN WARTIME the temptation for leaders increases. War, indeed, does not permit 100 per cent operation of formal democracy. The commander in Europe and the chief of staff at home need freedom of action.

That the United States Constitution made the President commander in chief was among its wisest provisions. Such a situation is found neither in England nor France. And what conflicts Bismarck had with his generals! I make bold to say that the combining of supreme political and military power in one person is among the guarantees of America's victory.

But the enormous burden of responsibility and the necessity of making decisions every hour can be borne only by a man who is able to counterbalance it by a sense of humor. As a European, I am in a favorable position to appreciate this. I have been familiar with Europe's chancellories, and I've had opportunities of observing personally many of her Prime Ministers. In no other capitol does one find as much laughter as in Washington. It is only in America that the same men who bear with greatest seriousness their responsibility for the fate of millions are inclined to tell amusing anecdotes.

The manner in which Roosevelt listens to a story, how his features gradually lose their tension, how a smile appears in anticipation of the point, and how he finally bursts into hearty laughter—that explains to me how the President throughout these terrible years, could retain his mental and physical powers.

"How have you been able to endure the tension so long?" I asked him once.

"Very simple—I don't get excited," was his reply.

And this reflected the classical attitude which, in such situations, leads to success. Hitler, who suffers from nervous convulsions, is lost on this score alone.

Today, at the beginning of his fourth term, Roosevelt is facing the great question: Should he continue to advance the liberal ideas of his beginnings or should he leave them behind? Such a choice would be no problem for Churchill, who has never stopped being a Tory, but it is a problem for the more liberal Roosevelt and might perhaps be decisive for his future glory.

In regard to glory, the two men resemble each other. Both are very much occupied with their positions in history. I say this to their honor, because Plutarch's men also lived their post glory.

Stalin Is Sphinx

THE third member of the Big Three—Stalin—I have seen only once, 13 years ago. But on that occasion, we had a many-sided talk, three hours long.

Of course, it is hard for a foreigner to get close to him because a translator decreases the intimacy of a conversation just as a record decreases the splendor of an orchestra piece. Besides, there is the gloomy nature of this man who, even amidst his friends, talks much less than either of the other two leaders. That is not typically Russian, because Russians are as talkative as Americans.

I even believe that Stalin has no real friends, whereas Churchill is supposed to open his heart to certain persons, and Roosevelt could not live without many friends. Roosevelt sticks to his old friends and has had many collaborators through 12 years. If he has to disappoint one, I am sure he does not sleep well. Stalin has around him few old comrades and when he thinks it necessary to get rid of some of them, I believe he sleeps very well.

Of the three leaders, Stalin is the only one who in his youth never knew if he would have breakfast the next day. Such an experience makes a man become either greedy for or contemptuous of money.

Churchill loves to lead an aesthetic life in a romantic sense. Roosevelt, being rich by birth, does not care for money and his home at Hyde Park does not show any glamor. Once, when he took me for a drive around the estate, he showed me a little pinewood which belonged to him and he joked about the money he would make from it at Christmas. Not needing anything for relaxation but a fishing boat and his stamp collection, he shows no interest in the money he has always possessed and did not increase.

But Stalin actually hates money. Despite his power, he refuses to live in more than three or four rooms in the Kremlin and has his son sleep on a divan. He does not collect anything, but loves opera and has a good sense for music, dancing and pictures.

Passion for Power

THESE men, all three, have one central passion—power. But Stalin has two other passions.

The first one is construction. To educate his people on a grandiose plan, to build up his rich country—this has been his passion for 20 years, just as he has educated himself from the first.

His education is one-sided, but extensive. Whereas Roosevelt knows especially history and geography, Stalin studied political philosophy and knows a surprising amount about that subject—a knowledge which is often missing among Western statesmen. In a way that is typical of the new Russia, he swears by science and despises money.

But it would be wrong to picture Stalin as a theorist or fanatic who has nothing in mind but to make the world communistic. He is much more Russian than Communist, the same as Churchill is an Englishman who does not want his imperialistic ideals thwarted. Stalin quickly finished his own revolution, as Napoleon did. When I asked him if he felt like the successor of Peter the Great, he laughted and increased his criticism of the Czar. In between, however, he seemed to like the idea, because he had made a great movie about Peter the Great. And now he shows, as a victor, that he prefers a pan-Russian ideal to a pan-communistic one.

All three men were forced to change their ideals. I dare to call it tragi-comic. Stalin started as an internationalist and has ended as a Russian nationalist. Roosevelt hated war and has been forced to lead his country during the greatest war in history. Churchill, heir to and champion for the privileges of the nobles, has to preside finally over a Cabinet that is half filled with Socialists.

The other passion that motivates Stalin's life—and this is a passion almost completely foreign to both of the others—is revenge. The difficulties which Stalin met in rising from a revolutionist to a dictator filled him with feelings of revenge, not so much against the previous rulers as against his competitors. I am sure Stalin has never hated the Czar as much as he hated Trotsky.

In my presence, he thrice called

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

RUSSIA'S STALIN, AMERICA'S ROOSEVELT AND ENGLAND'S CHURCHILL PHOTOGRAPHED AT TEHERAN CONFERENCE, 1943
Emil Ludwig calls this a real treat for a psychologist," a picture that only reality could create

Most Momentous Meeting in Western Hemisphere Since 1942

Unity in War and Peace Efforts, Better Living Standards Major Topics for All-America Conference in Mexico Feb. 21

By John Lloyd

MEXICO CITY (AP).—Twenty American nations are expected to take part in a concerted effort beginning February 21 to squeeze out more for the war effort, lift the living standard of all the American peoples and provide a strengthened American bloc for future security and peace.

That is the undertaking outlined by Mexico in inviting her sister nations to send delegates to the most momentous meeting in the Western Hemisphere since the gathering of foreign ministers at Rio de Janeiro in 1942.

One Conspicuous Gap

There is one conspicuous gap among the nations invited.

Argentina was not asked but whether or not the Argentine question comes into the open at the conference, Argentina will be much in the minds of the delegates.

The Buenos Aires government, alienated from the other American republics since its attitude toward the war effort and hemisphere unity was challenged, tried to bring its case before the Pan-American Union but failed.

A hearing was indefinitely put off and Argentina finds herself still on the outside.

To imagine, however, that informal conference conversations will ignore Argentina would be like burying one's head in the sand. The question is whether or to what extent the subject will thrust itself into the official proceedings.

The other gap in the list of nations invited is of no great importance since an invitation is expected to go out to El Salvador, now that she has elected a President.

Most, if not all, of the countries will send their foreign ministers to the conference, flanked by high officials and economic advisers. A few acceptances still are lacking but they are expected shortly.

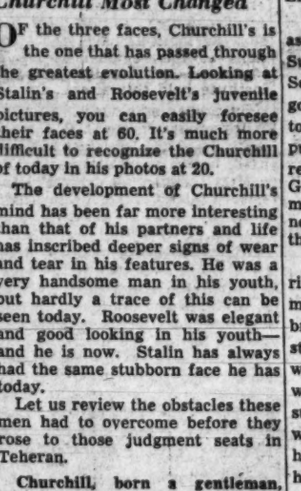
Mexico's Foreign Minister, Ezequiel Padilla, will preside at the opening meeting in the Palace of Fine Arts. The other sessions will be held in historic Chapultepec Castle, completed by the Emperor Maximilian in 1866.

In calling the meeting, Padilla suggested the following for discussion:

1. Further measures of cooperation in the war effort. He specified continued cooperation until complete and final victory.
2. Matters connected with an international organization for maintenance of peace and security. He stressed the importance of improving the present inter-American system and its coordination with a future world organization.
3. Social and economic problems of the Americas, with the fundamental idea of raising living standards.

Padilla sent out questionnaires asking the various nations to give him their ideas prior to the meeting in order to allow ample and systematic discussion.

Mexico will have a representation of 25 at the conference, heavy with economic and financial experts.



FOREIGN MINISTER PADILLA
. . . to preside at parley

It will include, significantly or not, the Mexican ambassador to Argentina, Carlos Dario Ojeda, who, like other American ambassadors to Buenos Aires, has been recalled.

Cuba also is sending 25 delegates and advisers; Peru, 10. Others are expected to be in proportion. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, jr., will head the United States delegation.

Washington Cites Need

A message from Washington accepting the invitation stressed the urgent need of a conference to speed victory, build lasting peace and plan better economic conditions and improved standards of living.

Other voices suggest a likely chorus of requests for additions to the agenda.

Mexican Senator Leon Garcia asked for a special statute to safeguard good neighborliness, economic cooperation and collective security.

A special committee will study such outside suggestions to decide whether they should be brought up in meeting. It is here that repercussions of the Argentine situation may well make themselves apparent.

Russian Entry Into Jap War Likely Subject

Copyright by New York Tribune, Inc.

When President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Stalin meet they are expected to discuss Russia's possible entry into the Pacific War after Germany's defeat, long a subject of speculation, but one now regarded as moving into the realm of reality.

There has been considerable change of view here since the Big Three met in Teheran. Then it was thought that Russia's most valuable contribution might be the leasing of Siberian bases to the Allies.

The riddle about Russia's attitude has been a question of "if" and "when" Russian participation might be expected.

There has been a disposition to set the "if' 'aside and assume Russia eventually will participate. It is assumed Russians may be late comers, but their part will be important, since there is a growing feeling in Washington that Japan's surrender will not bring an end to the war in Asia; that large Jap forces will continue to hold out on the Asiatic continent and in the South Pacific long after the Jap defeat at home. Russia's role may then be to drive the Jap army out of Manchuria and deprive the Jap forces on the continent of what would be their main source of supplies.

Jap-Americans Returning To Coast Hit No Trouble—But Test's Ahead

By Bonnie Wiley

San Francisco (AP).—The dribble of Japanese-Americans coming back to the Pacific Coast have encountered "little trouble," in the official view, but the real test of popular sentiment on their homecoming will come with spring planting time.

Many farmers among the 110,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans who were transferred to relocation centers as a defense measure in 1942, say officials of the War Resettlement Administration, may be expected to return, and then will the real attitude of Coast States be determined.

Meanwhile, only about 150 have come back under the Army's January 2 order permitting return of those whose loyalty has been cleared. Three-fourths of these have come to California, says Dillon S. Myer, WRA director, and "no difficulties have arisen outside of a few threats and bluffs of boycotts which did not materialize."

Only outbreak of violence was at Auburn, Calif., where Sumio Doi, who has two brothers serving in America's Armed Forces, reported his packing shed was set afire. Sheriff Charles H. Silva placed guards around the Doi property, Attorney General Robert W. Kenney assigned State investigators to the case and Governor Earl Warren issued a strong statement saying that the Nisei must be protected in civil rights.

Fear Deception

No other cases have been reported, the WRA says, although petitions were circulated in two counties asking suspension of the Army order until "the temper of the times shall have moderated."

One Japanese-American reported that two men, representing themselves as law officers, had threatened him, and another told the WRA that a sign had been put up on his farm.

On the opposite side of the picture, a Japanese farmer came back to his Santa Clara home to be welcomed at the station by a delegation of his white neighbors.

Teiko Ishida, who returned to her native San Francisco from New York to reopen a branch office of the Japanese-American Citizens League, said that "people are afraid the Pacific Coast communities may not accept them. As a matter of fact, my friends have all written me, asking me what type of treatment I have been accorded here.

"I hope my case is typical. I have experienced not one unpleasantness. And I have had repeated offers of office employment, not only for myself, but for other Japanese-American girls who may follow me."

Students Welcomed

Rural groups lead the anti-Japanese feeling in California, and the California State Grange issued a statement that it would "use all peaceable but vigorous means to prevent return of the Japs."

Church groups circulated petitions and letters asking for "tolerance." Los Angeles Post No. 8, American Legion, passed a resolution that "there must be no discrimination against any American citizen based solely on his Japanese ancestry . . ."

With one dissenting vote the executive committee of the University of California student body extended a welcome to relocated Japanese-American students.

Many of the original evacuees are settled in other parts of the country and will not return to California.

Myer conceded that "there are small groups still protesting the return of the Japanese, either from economic reasons or from prejudice," but summed up: "The California reaction has been excellent."

Blessing in Disguise

United Press reported this week that some returning Japanese-Americans are beginning to feel that their evacuation may have been a blessing in disguise. They say they are welcomed with kindness instead of the rudeness and violence they had feared. Employers are inviting former domestics to dinner as honored guests, and a Japanese face on Market st. seldom brings a second glance.

"I believe it is because Americans have always gone to bat for the underdog," explains Frank M. Nakashima, San Leandro, Calif., flower nurseryman. "Americans can't help taking sides with people who have been kicked around."

Saburo Kito, former Berkeley attorney and now national president of the Japanese-American Citizens League, with offices in Salt Lake City, believes the returning evacuees will also benefit from the "amazing progress this region has made in inter-racial unity" since the war started.

No Little Tokyos?

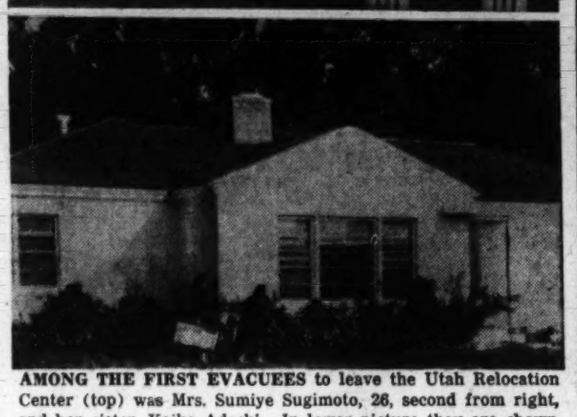
"We see Chinese, Negroes and Filipinos in position no one but Caucasians ever had a chance to fill before," he said.

Kito, in San Francisco on business, said he hoped one benefit of the evacuation would be the permanent disappearance of the crowded "Jap towns" in metropolitan areas.

"We have never liked these little Tokyos," and are anxious to help prevent them from becoming established again.

Both Nakashima and Kito were afraid there might be some "incidents" in agricultural communities, but they were optimistic about the general reception in metropolitan areas.

Both men believed that the welcome their people are receiving here is also due to respect for the combat record of Japanese-American troops and knowledge that all returning evacuees have been cleared by the Army.



AMONG THE FIRST EVACUEES to leave the Utah Relocation Center (top) was Mrs. Sumiye Sugimoto, 26, second from right, and her sister, Keiko Adachi. In lower picture they are shown arriving back at their own pretty little home in Redwood City, Calif. Mrs. Sugimoto's husband and brother are serving in the United States Army

Poet, Politician, Sphinx Show in Men's Faces

Continued from Page One

himself Lenin's pupil and, as he plainly estimated himself as the greatest one, his attitude showed every evidence that he hated the others. He has never forgotten the terrible hour in which, in the presence of 18 persons, Lenin's will was read—to his disfavor.

Of course, he can find a reason for the passion with which he persecuted his great opponent, Trotsky, and a dozen other Soviet leaders. He can pretend that he possessed a greater conception of Russia than the others. The deeper reasons, however, are based on his fanatical will to power.

A man with such power has less difficulty in mastering foreign problems because he is not hampered by domestic ones. Hitler, too, is a dictator but his hysterical nature continually throws his from one extreme to the other. Churchill also is born to command but a democratic education limits his power.

Roosevelt, too, must sometimes resent the difficulties Congress presents to his executive powers; but in this country all these conflicts are fought and solved in the limelight of publicity, which hinders the formation of a dictatorship. A further reason why Americans never would tolerate a dictator is that the typical dictator is gloomy, does not laugh. A boss who takes himself seriously is considered un-American.

Far More Dramatic

THERE are two characteristics I would study in Stalin—his innate distrust and loneliness. When we conversed for three hours, he was dawdling with a pencil, making designs or figures on paper sheets which he renewed every five minutes. He does this, not because of nervousness, but only to avoid looking at you. He does not look at you, but at his paper. When I spoke about Trotsky—probably I was the only visitor who ever did—he made a quick scribble.

After our talk, he asked me: "Will you make money out of our talk? Are you willing to contribute some of it for the hungry children in Germany?"

"Of course," I said, "but I thought you were against charity?"

"In our country! But under capitalism, it is still used."

He said this only to take a little revenge on a bourgeois who had asked him so many indiscreet questions.

Stalin is a writer, too, but his book on Leninism is dry, as if it were the product of a German professor of philosophy. His thinking is influenced by Hegel: Thesis, antithesis, synthesis.

He writes more systematically than Roosevelt, who is the typical contrast to a philosopher, but not at all as splendidly as Churchill, who is one of the great writers of our day.

What a saga, the life of this man! Far more dramatic than those of the other two! He told me how, at 14, he felt he was being cheated by the priests of the seminary which was to prepare him for the church, how he was expelled at 19 and went underground, and then, for 20 years, lived the secretive and penniless life of a plotter and revolutionary. To such a man, power must have a different meaning them to the other two, who won their positions of leadership without hunger — through political speeches, elections and party combinations.

A man like Stalin must remain insensible to the seduction of money and honors. In the Teheran group picture, we see his firm, set mouth as he sends his scrutinizing glances over to the two other world leaders he is meeting after the satisfaction of enormous victories.

Whose the Triumph?

FOR Churchill, who was always on guard against Russia, the day of his first arrival in Moscow, amidst the ovations of the Russian people, must have been one of great satisfaction. But Stalin had the satisfaction of seeing all others come to his country, as he refused to leave it on the grounds of war duties. He thinks: "Here are those lords calling on me—the shoemaker's son!"

His nature, revealed in his heavy walk, his somber voice, his stone-carved features and systematic speech, tends to keep him in an isolation he perhaps prefers to the whole of Russia.

History shows us that coalitions seldom last after victory is won. But I will refrain from commenting about the groups and combinations of the coming 5 or 10 years. I might be quite wrong in my predictions.

However, in conclusion, I should like to express one conviction that will not be easily shaken. The Allies will not be torn asunder before victory is theirs. No division of Europe into two zones of power can come about soon enough to endanger victory.

I cannot quite comprehend why so many Americans distruct Stalin. I think he has quite as many reasons to stick to his alliance as the other two leaders. I do not know if the three will one day meet in Tokyo but I am quite sure that they will all three meet in Berlin.

Seek Allied Favor

New Spanish Government Exiles' Aim

By Cark D. Soresi
Associated Press Staff Writer

Fresh attempts are being made all over the world by Spain's political exiles to bring about a unified republican front.

The latest attempt was the meeting of Spain's old republican Cortes (Parliament) January 10 in Mexico City, center of the Spanish Committee of Liberation. Its principal aims were to proclaim the third Spanish republic, estal·lish a government-in-exile and elect a president and prime minister.

Politically, this group's primary objectives are to offer itself as a representative government to the Allied powers to supplant the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Spain's dictator, and restore republican government in Spain.

But before any of these jobs can be done legally, the Cortes need to obtain a quorum of at least 100 Spanish deputies to prove its actions are representative.

Policymakers Watch

The first meeting fell short of the needed quorum. Others have been scheduled but may fail for the same reason.

The situation has been brought sharply before British and American policymakers, from whom all-important recognition must eventually come for an effective government-in-exile.

Two main groups can be roughly defined in the republican political setup:

1. The Spanish National Union, centered now in Paris, which includes Communists, Socialists, Anarcho-Syndicalists and the rest of the left-wing parties, together with Gil Robles' rightist Catholic Popular Party, the Basque Carlist and Catalan Separalists.

Recently the former Socialist republican prime minister, Juan Negrin, sprang up as their champion, spoke for them in a cable sent from his London exile to a republican rally in New York.

The rally was engineered by Alvarez Del Vayo, former republican foreign minister, now political editor for "The Nation" and Negrin's "ambassador" in the United States. Actually the rally was a protest meeting against the political designs of the conservatives centered in Mexico City.

2. In Mexico City is the Spanish Committee of Liberation, headed by Diego Martinez Barrio, last president of the republican Cortes and rightist republican of political acumen.

Conservative Martinez Barrio at first made peace with Socialist Indalecio Prieto, former War Minister, when the two set up the committee in Mexico City. Both found common ground denouncing Negrin for leaning toward the Communists in the last days of the republic in 1939.

Legal Cortes Possible

Recent reports from Mexico indicate that Negrin may decide to throw his lot in with the powerful republican leadership of Martinez Barrio, who in turn may sacrifice his initial peace with Prieto to gain the important support of Negrin's left-wing followers.

It might be possible for Martinez Barrio to gather a quorum and legally declare the republican government-in-exile. If reborn the Cortes would include strange bedfellows, blanketed under an agreement to cold-shoulder Communists.

Such a coalition would recognize that Spain comes primarily within the postwar political orbit of Britain; that chances would be better for Anglo-American recognition if a non-Communist platform were adopted, subscribing to a "bloodless" compromise with military, clerical and land-owning groups within Spain to depose Franco and liquidate the Falange Party.

A substantial number of left-wing republicans declare that the real and immediate issue in Spain is not a political democracy but social revolution. This group, including Communists, is important. If "peaceful" attempts to depose Franco fail, they are the only power sufficiently organized to use force. They point to the Russian principle that Franco's dictatorship cannot be overthrown with revolution and that another civil war is in the cards for Spain.

DR. JUAN NEGRIN
. . . former Spanish minister

DIEGO MARTINEZ BARRIO
. . . last headed the Cortes

GOP's Trio Off Again—And Flying

By Frank I. Weller

When Charles McNary of Oregon died a year ago his fellow Republican Senators handed his responsibilities as minority leader to a temporary three-man leadership.

It was made up of these Senators: Vandenberg of Michigan, chairman of the Republican conference; Taft of Ohio, chairman of the GOP steering committee; White of Maine, who holds the actual title of minority leader.

The triumvirate worked out so well Republicans have continued it in the Seventy-ninth Congress.

VANDENBERG

It is off to a flying start. Most notable has been its astonishing effort to grab the ball away from the Democrats in the field of world peace.

Vandenberg made the first spectacular lunge after the ball in the speech in which he demanded the United States immediately commit itself to join the Allies in postwar disarmament of the Axis.

That speech put Republicans in position to debate without the familiar cry "Obstructionists! Isolationists!" The counterproposal by Democratic Chairman Connally of the Foreign Relations Committee called for a provisional United Nations council to advise on world political questions until the war is won.

Sticks Out Neck

Here's how the triumvirate works:

Vandenberg, a ripsnorter, makes the leading speeches. Many consider him the most influential Republican in Congress. He, perhaps more than anyone, plans party policy. But he is free to "lone wolf" that policy without having it nailed down as a mandate from his colleagues. If he gets his neck out too far he can go it alone. Others can backpedal but they might have to do so with ill grace were he minority leader.

"Van" had the votes to take over and virtually run the whole show when Senate Republicans caucused here this month. Decision hung in the balance for a long time. Some were sure he would take up the reins as did strong Republicans of old.

Vandenberg told this reporter as late as the congressional holiday recess that it was "too early" to say what he'd do. Senator White's office said Vandenberg was "boss" if he wished to shelve the temporary triumvirate or make it permanent.

It was retained by unanimous vote.

It Suits Everybody

Astute, unspectacular "Bob" Taft is sometimes called the top statesman among them, perhaps second only to Vandenberg in party influence. White, called the "warm hearted little man from the cold country," handles the routine.

"Wally" White is devoted to the humdrum chores Kipling called "the meaner damnabilities of life." He is respected on both sides of the political aisle, knows no enemy. Since he is not very fiercely on record for or against anything, he can fit one champion in one glove and one in the other.

This fits the pistols of nearly all brands of Republicans—the "Young Turks" behind Senator Bridges (R., N. H.), the few "isolationists" left, those who want to "get back to normalcy," those who defy Britain and Russia, those who rooted Willkie out, those who wish to ditch Dewey, those who would die for Dewey, those who say Vandenberg's speech forshadowed breakup of the Republican party, those who wish to go back to the "grassroots" that nourished Lincoln Republicanism, those who desire closer cooperation with our Allies and materialists who wish to outbid the New Deal for big city votes.

See Big Chance

Vandenberg and Taft know their politics.

They know the public temper is against power blocs which might cause another war. They know these blocs might disappear if America made it plain she would not back away from a world organization to smack down belligerents.

They know the Democrats may have dallied a little too long on this matter to capture public imagination.

Some Republicans say Vandenberg's speech "forced" Connally to come out with his new proposal.

Right after it the White House called a bi-partisan conference on international collaboration.

Connally asked that everyone keep quiet until after the Big Three conference.

White said, "I expect Republicans, if the spirit moves them, to discuss the international situation."

Connally had just as soon not hear anything from this Republican buzzbomb outfit until after the war is won.

But 22 Senate Democrats are up for reelection in 1946. If Republicans can oust them by claiming priority in leading the world to postwar peace they may take control of the Senate and write their own ticket.

German Intelligence Misses Little, AAF Discovers in Secret Papers

By George Connery

Germany has a reasonably accurate idea of what the Allied Air Forces hope to accomplish in any given period and how they are going about the job of accomplishing it. However, the enemy consistantly underestimates the bomb loads British and American planes drop on his cities.

This is the reasoned opinion of officers high in United States Army Air Forces, based on German intelligence information in their possession. Last week an Army Air Forces spokesman made available some of this material in an unusual procedure, a game of guessing-what-the-guessers-are-guessing.

The spokesman, who could not indicate the exact source, but described the information as "an authentic German Air Force version of our air activities as they appeared to the Germans," and other Air Forces officers have come to this conclusion about the German intelligence organization, as applied to the Allied air offensive:

Marked by Realism

German intelligence reports are marked, as a rule, by realism which has no suggestion of propaganda or wishful thinking. Though some details may be erroneous and some aspects incomplete or wrongly interpreted, a reasonably correct picture usually is given. Conclusions tend to be well reasoned and fairly accurate. Allowing for a normal time lag, the enemy keeps well abreast of all except the most secret technical developments.

AAF officers conclude that the German intelligence organization is excellent. They feel they are confronted with a first-rate antagonist, who is "astute, unlikely to miss anything and quick to profit from small slips."

The period covered in German information released by the spokesman extended from February through May, but the AAF would not say when the material came into its hands.

During February and March the Germans concluded that America was greatly increasing her participation in the offensive on the continent, that the radius of action was being extended, that there was a sharp set-up in number of raids as well as in number of planes used in each. They set the distance at 620 miles from England, to take in Berlin, Nuremberg and Stuttgard; from Italy, Allied planes were going about the same distance to the Danube. However, the Germans decided that the western Allies weren't bombing Prussia and Silesia, as these areas "probably were reserved for Russian activity."

Disproved by Figures

Accuracy of day bombing, the Germans believed, led the Allies to stress this type of attack. They estimated that day raiders—mostly American—carried about one ton per plane, or only one third of the British night attackers' loads. On March 15-16 the enemy estimated 10,000 bombs were dropped, while on March 26-27 they expressed the figure in tons, 2200 dropped on Essen by 700 Royal Air Force bombers.

In this, according to the AAF, the Germans considerably underestimated the bomb load, as they often did. In the March 15-16 raid the American craft carried an average load of 2.3 tons.

About this time Germany's intelligence organization was called on to estimate Anglo-American plane production. These figures were arrived at: 10,000 monthly, 8000 by United States and 200 by Britain. Of these the Germans guessed, 2000 were used for training. They set the fighter production at a ratio of three for every five bombers.

Here the Germans hit the right total; they could hardly be far off, considering that American production totals are no secret. However, only 1300 go for training, and the ratio of bombers to fighters was one for one. The same report showed German plane production was 1600 monthly.

Germany's losses during this period were set at 400 per month, or a fourth of her production; Allied losses, at 100 bombers monthly, or 2 per cent of their output. The German report significantly noted that an "equality of loss" would require destruction of 1200 Allied planes monthly because of greater production.

At this time, German intelligence made another penetrating observation. The Allies, it noted, were trying daily to reduce Germany's aircraft production facilities to the extent that combat losses could not be replaced. The conclusion was that "only very prudent tactical use of her forces can increase Germany's possibilities of defense."

Here, the Air Forces spokesman said, the Germans made a serious underestimate of Allied plane losses. Actually, they were running 400 heavy bombers a month, explained by the fact the AAF and RAF were doing everything in their power to get the German air force into combat.

During February, information from within Germany shows that the Luftwaffe engaged in only 7 major air battles, although the Allies staged 48 big raids, in each of which 500 or more planes were used. The Germans noted, too, that the Allies were hitting many major targets twice within 12 hours. During this time the Luftwaffe was assigning more important targets to the sole protection of antiaircraft batteries, while husbanding fighter planes.

Recognized Changes

In April, the enemy realized that the bombardment pattern was changing, with emphasis on a greater number of targets, especially in northern France and Belgium. However, he estimated the Allied total for April at only 35,000 tons; actually the AAF alone dropped 68,500. German intelligence raised the question: "Is the price acceptable to the Allies and are they getting the desired results?" To both, the AAF answered with an emphatic yes.

The Allied air attack pattern, if nothing else, was evidence to the Germans in May that a land attack on France was not far away. The enemy listed priorities in this order: Rail and highway junctions, war industries (especially factories, synthetic oil, rubber plants), military fortifications, principally in northern France and Belgium.

"In view of the kind of targets attacked, we may conclude that Allied Air Forces have put into effect the last part of the program that had to be realized in view of an invasion." This was how German intelligence appraised the situation, apparently late in May.

Of special significance today, in view of the Russian offensives, was the German statement that their war industries were being moved to the safety of the Danube Valley, Saxony, Bohemia—and Silesia.

A GOOD IDEA OF EUROPE'S WAR FRONTS can be gleaned from this map of the United States, showing the European areas imposed to scale. Black areas are Germany, with Berlin given Chicago's location. Arrows show fronts

Small Nations Voice Demands In Reparations

Chicago Sun Foreign Service.

London — Delegates of the European Allied governments have begun appearing before the European Advisory Commission in London—comprising the United States, Russia, Britain and France—to express their wishes concerning final surrender terms for Germany.

Hearings began when two representatives of Czechoslvakia appeared. Besides asking that the armistice include denunciation of the Munich agreement, by which the Germans carved up Czechoslovakia with British and French assent, they explained military conditions they wanted imposed as well as reparations and transfer of about 2,000,000 Sudeten Germans.

Envoys of the Netherlands government will lodge a demand for Dutch annexation of a sector of northwest Germany to compensate for floodings.

Norwegian proposals take into account possibility that German troops may surrender on Norway's territory. Measures to deal with them are suggested. Norway also wants German ships.

Only one European ally is being omitted from hearings—Poland—until the issue is decided between the Polish governments in London and Lublin.

POST WANT ADS
are the best market place in town!

Washington Post want ads are the quickest and most inexpensive way to sell used merchandise . . . because Post readers are interested buyers with money to spend. Put your want ads in The Post. You'll find that it pays!

The Washington Post

AGANA LOOKED LIKE THIS DURING PAST PEACEFUL DAYS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY L. LARSON HAS A JOB—MODERN CITY WILL RISE FROM AGANA, WHICH LOOKS LIKE THIS TODAY
—"Guam plan" to be worked in connection with building mighty U. S. base on island promises to bring Utopia to proud, thrifty residents

New Bill Coming Up

Good National Service Law Protects Workers If Well Administered

By Harmon Tarker

In his state-of-the-Union message, the President pointed out the urgent need for a national service law and recommended immediate enactment of legislation. He followed it up January 17 with a letter to Congressman Andrew J. May, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, recommending prompt action on May's bill, which then provided for induction into the armed forces of men who left or refused essential work.

The May bill, with several controversial items deleted, this week was reported out of committee and probably will reach the floor early next week. Even in its changed form, however, it incorporates numerous features familiar to national service.

MAY

Since "national service" has been demanded and Congress faces a fight over the problem, just what is meant by the term?

National service is a comprehensive system of mobilizing manpower at home in the same way it is mobilized for the armed forces. In countries where already enacted, it often has been integrated and administered with military conscription, as well as being correlated with the work of labor and manpower agencies. Such a service law usually embodies comprehensive regulations and restrictions, many of these also applying to nonessential work. For example, an order such as Canada's compulsory employment transfer order No. 7, restricting employment, without permit, of males 16 to 41 in insurance, banking, stock trading, real estate, travel, millinery, bedspread, trimmings, embroideries, ornamental clothing and autowashing vocations can provide a vast number of men.

Rights of Directed Persons Must Be Protected

Being a manpower control law, national service recognizes the need for and provides machinery for registration, classification, selection, deferments and appeals. Bringing workers into industry, it must provide that directed persons have the same rights as other workers and, because direction is compulsion, that they have additional safeguards. Such a law would go further than the Austin-Wadsworth bill. It would not merely provide that it should not "modify or affect" but would affirmatively assert that it preserved all "laws relating to maximum hours, minimum wages, overtime pay or collective bargaining, or laws relating to mediation, arbitration or other procedures for the settlement of any labor controversies or questions."

Despite its shortcomings, the Austin-Wadsworth bill embodied many elements of national service. It was intended to supply labor and to balance the distribution of labor. It provided for deferments and exemptions. Registration was required unless already accomplished under the Selective Training and Service Act. The director was required to keep informed as to manpower needs, supply and area conditions.

Selection was to be without regard to race, creed or color. Directions were to be according to occupation, establishment, industry or area; could be made with consideration for nearness to home, housing, aptitude, religious convictions, but these criteria were not compulsory. Machinery was provided for hearing applications for relief from assignment or for deferments and for appeals. Compensation and hours were to be "applicable to the kind of work" which the directed person was required to do. There was freedom of choice with respect to union affiliation. Travel expenses and subsistence allowances were authorized when an assignment was to a new locality. Employers were obligated to accept persons directed to them but also had the right to object and appeal. Fines and imprisonment were provided as punishments.

Two Others Go Down—This Time It's Still Guess

These elements of national service in the Austin-Wadsworth bill were rejected in the last Congress and a similar bill, introduced by Representative Andrews of New York, has been rejected this year by the House Committee on Military Affairs. The fate of the revised May bill is anybody's guess but a good fight is in prospect.

The Austin-Wadsworth bill was incomplete as a national service law. While many of the elements might have been read into that bill, there was no provision requiring them.

Under national service, provisions of collective bargaining agreements covering terms and conditions of employment should inure to the benefit of persons directed to a plant, as well as to other employes. If the manpower situation is such that persons are directed to work in a plant where there is no collective agreement, terms and conditions of employment should be set by an appropriate tripartite board. Rates of salary, fees or wages for directed persons must be the same as for persons voluntarily or usually engaged in the same work. Suitable living accommodations must be made available at low cost. Travel and subsistence allowances should be provided not only for directed persons but for their families.

National service is not a one-way street. It has its impacts on employers, too. Employers of directed persons must therefore be subjected to a certain amount of visitation greater than that of other employers. There must be assurance that working conditions are comparable to those of the highest standards in the trade. Personnel records must be kept according to standards, subject to inspection. Employers may not, without approval, vary assignments or duties. Directed persons must be employed only for the purposes for which directed; at the places where directed, except under emergency conditions.

Employers made subject to national service also are obligated, under penalties, to abide by decisions of any boards, tribunals or officers which may have jurisdiction. While grounds for dismissal or withdrawal of directed persons must be recognized, the Administration should have the ultimate decision as to their validity. Employers who employ persons otherwise directed should be subject to penalties unless such employment does not interfere with the performance of work required.

People Already Have Accepted Many Controls

These elements are all more or less dictated by the public interest. However, individual rights of persons subject to be directed also must be considered. Persons directed into service are wrested from their usual occupations just as are persons inducted into the land or naval forces. But, unlike soldiers and sailors, they are required to work for private employers. There must be some assurance they will not be released in a few days or weeks. Minimum wages and work should be guaranteed, regardless of whether work is available at the assigned plant. There should be sickness insurance, travel allowances for displaced persons and their families, a moratorium on obligations where conditions justify it, rights under unemployment compensation laws, seniority and reemployment rights.

Innumerable situations may arise which will require the exercise of quasi-judicial functions. A system providing for hearings and appeals must be devised.

An efficient national service law cannot, of course, embody all these details. In most countries which have such laws most details are provided by regulations of the national service agency. Under our form of government there is always a point in the making of regulations which the agency cannot pass for fear that it, under guise of exercising its executive powers, may transgress upon the legislative function. As a matter of fact, however, many controls familiar to national service have already been imposed by both the War Manpower Commission and the director of War Mobilization and Reconversion; for example, hiring and release regulations of the War Manpower Commission and the recent racing ban of Director Byrnes.

Provisions in May Bill, Final Version

Final version of the May bill provides:

1. Men from 18 to 45, veterans or otherwise, employed in essential industry or agriculture, will be frozen; may leave only by permission of the local Selective Service Board.
2. Men from 18 to 45 may be directed to leave nonessential and enter war work, as near their own communities as possible.
3. Veterans have a preferred status as far as being directed into essential work. Selective Service may postpone calling up veterans for war jobs.
4. Compulsory features of the bill, backed by penalties of five years in jail or $10,000 fines, do not come into operation until the Director of War Mobilization, after consultation with management, labor, agriculture and Government agencies, certifies that it has been impossibl. to fill war production needs by voluntary recruitment.
5. The act provides any man directed into war industry must be given a "reasonable choice" of employers. Every registrant has the regular Selective Service right of appeal.
6. Conscientious objectors may be excused from civilian war work and directed into employment in the national interest.
7. Determination of essential war plants and facilities on the basis of geographical areas, types of activities, occupations and farms rests with the Director of War Mobilization or any agency designated by him.
8. Local Selective Service boards are given responsibility of determining whether or not any registrant should be frozen into his job or directed into a more essential one.

Old Fort Sill, 'Going Strong' As A-1 School

By Richard L. Armfield

Fort Sill, Okla. (AP).—Once an embattled frontier post too weak to repel raiding Kiowa Indians, Fort Sill bristles today as the world's No. 1 Field Artillery school.

Completing its seventy-fifth year this month, the sprawling 65,000-acre "Mother of Field Artillery" is far removed from the handful of tents first occupied by the then Lieut. Col. George Custer's Seventh Cavalry Troops, but the loop-holed corral still stands.

Heavy tanks, trucks, jeeps and cannon now thunder past the one-story stone building where Geronimo, 1890's Public Enemy No. One, was imprisoned.

McNair Once There

Some of the world's great soldiers have attended the Field Artillery school which has placed more than 25,000 officers behind America's guns since June, 1941.

The school has grown from the pop-gun that trained 14 commissioned officers in 1911's first class to a weapon of thundering international reputation, loaded with students from South America, France and England—besides the United States.

Capt. Anton Freiherr von Bechtolsheim, now on the German general staff, studied here in 1931 and 1932. The school's assistant commandant from 1929 to 1933—a fellow named Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair—rose to command the Army's ground forces before his death last July in France.

The Field Artillery replacement training center also is located here.

But Fort Sill has had its troubles. Twice it narrowly escaped abolishment. The end of the Indian wars almost caused the Government to abandon the post. But in 1902 the Twenty-ninth Field Artillery battery was sent here and the former Cavalry post was saved. Nine years later the "school of fire" was established.

Jeopardized by Fire

After surviving Geronimo, politicians and pioneer plumbing, the post and its personnel almost perished through a series of fires from 1924 to 1929. Of the temporary buildings flung up in the first World War, only two frame structures, a row of shacks, and the old traders' store still stood.

Dried up by a water shortage in April, 1909; frustrated by Indians who insisted on farming the firing range; displaced—temporarily—by a musketry school, the post hung on—through three wars and three-score catastrophes. Then in 1930 it was made the permanent home of the Field Artillery school. Its troubles were over.

In the last 15 years, Uncle Sam has created a new city at the foot of the Wichita Mountains. At present it is under the command of Maj. Gen. Ralph McT. Pennell and Col. Charles W. Gallagher.

Canada Fears Reaction To 'Draft' Desertions

Special Dispatch to The Post

Ottawa.—Canada sowed a strange form of conscription and is reaping the whirlwind of bitter public opinion, not only here but in the United States. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, who scattered the seeds, once again is faced with disaster that may bring oblivion to his Liberal party.

Startling news that nearly half of an overseas draft of 15,000 men were missing in Canada came as a bombshell to the Canadian public even though whispers of the situation had been bruited about for weeks. Announcement was made by A. G. L. McNaughton, Minister of Defense, after the remainder of the draft had landed safely in England

McNAUGHTON

Technically the men who just didn't turn up after getting embarkation leave in Canada are AWOL. Measures are being taken to apprehend them but it is realized that the chances of gathering them all in the fold within any reasonable period of time are bleak.

Actually, what has happened is no surprise to officialdom. The conscription policy which came into effect a few weeks ago is responsible. It is the policy of King and his party, which has had a lop-sided majority in the Dominion House of Commons for five years. The policy dates back to the first Great War, when Canada finally enforced conscription in 1917 after three years of raising recruits by the voluntary method. A cry was raised, principally in Quebec, where the French-Canadian population is concentrated. Leading Conservatives, identified with the conscription measure of 1917, committed political suicide, and since that time Quebec's 60 seats in the Dominion House of Commons have been considered as safe for the Liberals as the Democratic "Solid South."

Remembers Lesson

Premier King, at the outbreak of this war, had not forgotten the crisis of 1917 and its political lessons. Within a matter of hours after Britain's declaration of war, Canada's Dominion Parliament had voted for full participation in World War II, but an entirely voluntary system for enlisting men for the services was adopted.

The Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force have never experienced any difficulty in keeping up their supply of personnel. Eventually, however, it was found necessary to adopt a draft system for the army. Up to a month ago this consisted of calling up men for "home defense." The only draftees who went beyond Canada had been the few sent to the Aleutians and Newfoundland. Every soldier who went overseas was a volunteer. Canada had an army corps in Canada and a corps in Italy. Casualties were mounting and the supply of trained volunteer reinforcements was dwindling.

Army officers—notably Maj. Conn Smythe of Toronto—came back from the fighting fronts and assailed the quantity—and also quality—of reinforcements arriving at the front.

This set the stage for the sudden departure of the then Minister of Defense, the Hon. J. L. Ralston, who toured battlefronts where Canadians were engaged and rushed back to demand that the government enforce a policy of all-out conscription for overseas service.

Then Another Surprise

King, definitely on the spot, temporized. Then he acted quickly, accepting his minister's resignation and calling for General McNaughton, former commander of Canada's overseas army, to take his place. The general, to the great surprise of the public, accepted the post of Minister of Defense and thus committed himself to King's voluntary system.

This week Prime Minister King threatened to dissolve Parliament and call for Canada's first general election since 1941 unless two major opposition parties cease attempts to block the election of McNaughton in the Grey-North district of Ontario in order that he may continue in his cabinet post.

The matter went to the House of Commons where it was fiercely debated for several days. General McNaughton admitted, after a study of the draft and reinforcement figures, that the required number could not be met by the voluntary system; that 16,000 men must be sent overseas in the next three months.

The Prime Minister retired to his home to consider. The next day an Order-in-Council was produced and tabled in the House over the objections of the Progressive-Conservative Party, which demanded all-out conscription. It was explained by McNaughton that this meant that a proportion—or all—of these 16,000 would be taken from among the draftees; that is, men called up under what was known as National Resources Mobilization Act, whether they had volunteered for active service overseas or not.

It was the draftees who were to be sent overseas under this Order-in-Council who precipitated demonstrations in army camps and finally, after being given embarkation leave, went AWOL.

A substantial portion of these draftees take the position that the whole trouble is the fault of the government, which at the outset implied that the voluntary system was producing all the men needed and which now adopted a modified plan which still left draftees in Canada while others were ordered overseas.

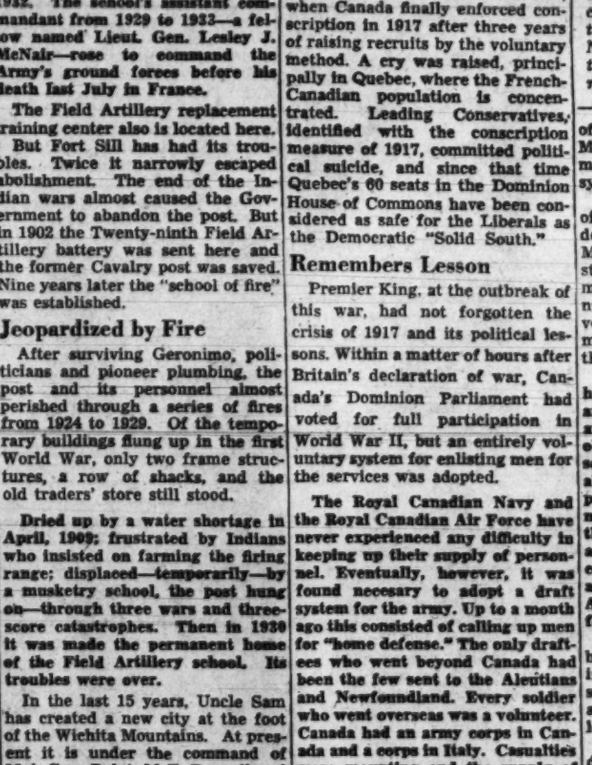
It's Sorry Business

The whole sorry business dismays loyal Canadians who realize the adverse effect the publicity is causing. They know that it obscures, particularly in the United States, the real war effort of Canada, which for a country of 12 millions has been tremendous. Draftees make up only 60,000 of the men and women who have gone into the services, who total nearly one million since the war began. Of this 60,000 the greater portion have signed as volunteers for active service overseas.

Canada has built up a large navy from practically nothing and is doing 60 per cent of the convoy work in the Atlantic. Latest figures show R. C. A. F. had 40 all-Canadian squadrons in England; that for every man in the R. C. A. F. there were 11 Canadians in the Royal Air Force, in which Canadians made up nearly one-third of the striking force.

On the business and financial side, Canada in the darkest days of the war made an outright gift of one billion dollars to Britain.

For these and many other reasons Canada regrets a conscription policy that makes the kind of news people remember when all the worth-while things being done are forgotten.



HERE'S WHERE GERONIMO (INSET) WAS HELD AT FORT SILL
. . . American Indians in United States Army inspect guardhouse

Mighty Base To Modernize All of Guam

By Bob Geiger

Guam (AP).—From bull-cart economy to visions of six-lane superhighway civilization in four months has left Guam, first American territory liberated from enemy conquest, a bit breathless.

The building of one of the mightiest bases in the world on Guam's 225 square miles is well advanced. In addition, the Marines' ruddy-faced Maj. Henry L. Larsen, island commander, has plans for replacing Guam's ancient tribal villages, leveled by American naval guns and bombs in 21 days of battle last summer, with modern towns.

The "Guam plan" of General Larsen easily could spell Utopia for the 22,000 pleasant, America-loving people on this postage-stamp island in the Pacific. It also undoubtedly will be a partial patter for the reconstruction of other islands wrested from the Japanese.

Power Plans Ready

General Larsen's blueprints picture an earthquake-proof, typhoon-restisting city of modern homes to replace the insanitary but picturesque capital of Agana, home of 12,000 Guamians who now live proudly amid the ruins of their homes and boast of the might of the American guns that blasted the place into hopeless rubble.

There will be wide streets in which children can play safely. A highway broad enough and solid enough for military traffic will be constructed the length of the city, on the beach.

The beach itself is one out of a master's painting and the city's plans take advantage of this beauty. A breakwater will be constructed and the beach improved.

Guam will have a power plant and other public utilities to serve military installations and these also may serve the townspeople. Zoning and architecture will be similar to Santa Monica, Calif., and some Florida cities. No industrial installations will be permitted within the city. The old cathedral and palace will be restored, as will the plaza.

As all 1750 homes in Agana were destroyed, the 12,000 persons who lived in the capital city fled to the brush. The villages of Sumay, Acat, Piti and Asan also were leveled.

"Actually, we had 22,000 people on relief the minute we liberated the island," said General Larsen.

Recovery Amazing

"There were many wealthy people on the island before the war. Their sons and daughters were educated in the United States. When we arrived most of the families had nothing left. "But these people are proud. We placed as many as we could on construction payrolls, helping us build roads and doing other work. On the very first payday most of them went off relief.

"By Thanksgiving Day, only two months after the island was secured, these people poured $210,000 in the Sixth War Bond drive in one week. And out of the 22,000 on relief when we landed, we now have but 500."

No effort will be made to salvage any of Agana or the island villages, so completely were they destroyed. If the Government does not bear the cost of reconstruction, General Larsen hopes it can be financed over a long term to permit townsfolk to repay it without undue hardship.

Sees New Problems

Besides reconstruction of the city, plans are under way for full use of the agricultural portions of the island and all land not devoted to military installations. Already a model farm is operating under Government direction.

Says youthful Father Calvo, the only Catholic priest now on the island and one of its most beloved citizens, "Undoubtedly many of our young girls will become clerical workers in the Navy offices. Many young men will be members of the Navy. Prosperity and some luxury will come to the island. All of us are not powerful against sin. There will be problems on the island that we never have known before. People will live as they do in the United States. I shall have to work harder; the need for the church will be greater than ever."

Jeanne d'Arc Heroine Even to Vandal Nazis

By Edward T. Folliard

Post War Correspondent

Domremy, France.—This picturesque village in Lorraine, birthplace of Joan of Arc, has come through the war unharmed. The peasant's home in which The Maid was born is as it always was—as is the memorial church on a nearby hill, L'Eglise Nationale de Sainte-Jeanne d'Arc.

It isn't that there weren't things here that would tempt a vandal. There were, including gold in the basilica. But when the Germans pulled out in September and fought their way back to the Siegfried Line they left everything as they had found it.

A nun here in Domremy explains this phenomenon. The Germans, she says, looked upon this French shrine with a good deal of awe. To them Joan of Arc was an exiting ideal—a girl warrior who, 500 years before, had managed to beat the English, something their own Kaisers and fuehrers had never been able to do.

FOLLIARD

German soldiers came here in a steady stream during the years they occupied France and you can see their signatures in the guest book in the room in which Joan was born, January 6, 1412.

One member of the Wehrmacht signed himself simply Soldat Lutz. But others couldn't resist the conqueror's urge to add an inscription, usually a line or two about Germany's heroic "struggle."

The most dramatic part of the visitors' book is to be found on pages that cover the summer of 1941. By this time Frenchwomen had started making pilgrimages to Domremy in sizable numbers. On June 2, 1941, a girl who signed herself Jacqueline wrote: "St Jeanne, give me back my beloved father." Other inscriptions were: "Holy Jeanne, think of our prisoners," "St. Jeanne, sauve la France" (save France), "St. Jeanne, save France, protect De Gaulle and his soldiers, help the English, deliver our prisoners and chase our enemies away forever."

Washingtonians Included

The Germans began to check up on these inscriptions with the idea of making arrests and suddenly they ceased, although prayers to La Liberatrice doubtless continued.

American signatures begin to appear in the late summer of last year, when the Germans were driven out of the Vosges Mountains by Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army and Gen. de Lattre de Tassigny's First French Army. On Christmas Day two notables of the American stage tarried here a while and their autographs stand out among those of the doughboys. One is that of Katherine Cornell, written in a beautiful up-and-down hand. Another is that of Brian Aherne. Apparently they were traveling between Paris and the front in a theatrical tour.

The names of a good many Washingtonians already are to be seen in the book, of which these were noted: Frank O. White, Leo Gregoire, Pvt. Domenico Fermani, Said Haddah, Sergt. Carl E. Bush, Luther N. McCullough and Capt. Edward P. Brown. Also there is the name of a soldier from Alexandria, Va.—H. H. Pohl.

On the way to Gen. Jacob Devers' headquarters in the Vosges Mountains, I stopped off here with Gordon Gaskill, correspondent of American Magazine. What surprised us most about the house in which Joan was born was that it was not a great deal different from many of the inhabited peasant houses seen today in this part of Lorraine.

Full of Relics

Joan, a caretaker explained, was born in the room into which you first step from the threshold, a room that served as kitchen, dining room and living room. Next to it is Joan's chamber, an ice-cold room with a ceiling of heavy timbers and stone floor. A small door permitted the pious girl to walk just a few steps to reach the village church, which, incidentally, is still standing.

The memorial church, L'Eglise Nationale de Sainte-Jeanne d'Are, is located just outside the village, on a hill that overlooks the Meuse Valley. This was started in 1881 but was not consecrated until 1926, a reminder that the Old World has much more patience in the building of churches than we have at home.

A statue above the altar shows Joan in peasant's garb, holding aloft a sword. On the walls are murals that tell the story of her brief but dramatic life: Her first communion; the apparition of the angel, who gives her the "order from Heaven" to liberate her country; Joan at the Battle of Patay, wearing armor, her hair bobbed and riding a magnificent white charger; Joan at the anointing of King Charles VII at Rheims, and the final scene in which Joan is being burned at Rouen.

As we came down from the hill I was completely lost in thoughts of this remarkable and saintly girl whose Cross of Lorraine is once more France's symbol of liberation. The picture I was carrying away with me was the one that showed Joan on that white charger, her standard flying.

Suddenly an American jeep came tearing down the road. As usual, the GI at the wheel had printed a name under the windshield. It was—"Miss Ruthie."

It's a great team—
MacArthur, Nimitz and you!

The generals and admirals can't do it alone.
They need *your* help to beat Japan.
Buy at least one *extra* $100 War Bond this month
—and our fighting men will do the rest.
Buy it tomorrow!

The Washington Post

The Washington Post

Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

An Independent Newspaper
(Published every day in the year.)

Eugene Meyer, Editor and Publisher

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and local news of spontaneous origin published herein. Rights of republication of all other matter herein are also reserved.

New York Office.....270 Madison Avenue
Chicago Office.....360 North Michigan Avenue

CARRIER DELIVERY

District of Columbia and Suburbs.

Daily and Sunday	Sunday Only	Daily Only
One week ...$ .25	One week ...$ .10	One week ...$ .15
One month.. 1.10	One month. .45	One month. .65

Elsewhere

Daily and Sunday	Sunday Only	Daily Only
One week ...$ .30	One week ...$ .10	One week ...$ .20
One month.. 1.30	One month.. .45	One month.. .55

BY MAIL—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina

Daily and Sunday	Sunday Only	Daily Only
One year...$12.00	One year....$5.25	One year...$7.00
Six months.. 6.30	Six months.. 2.75	Six months.. 4.00
One month.. 1.20	One month.. .50	One month.. .55

Other States, Mexico and Canada

Daily and Sunday	Sunday Only	Daily Only
One year..$12.75	One year....$6.00	One year...$7.50
Six months.. 7.00	Six months.. 3.00	Six months.. 4.25
One month.. 1.30	One month.. .55	One month.. .55

Rates to Foreign Countries not listed will be furnished upon request.

Entered at the Postoffice, Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

TELEPHONE NATIONAL 4200.

Stick To The Issue

Opponents of the war-work bill are preparing to smother it under a heap of irrelevant amendments. Many of them are afraid to make a frontal attack. They know that some of the Nation's war plants are desperately in need of additional manpower. They know also that a long succession of so-called voluntary manpower plans put into effect by executive fiat have not produced satisfactory results. In these circumstances outright votes against the bill to press men of military age into war jobs wherever necessary will scarcely be applauded by our fighting men or by the great majority of citizens on the home front who are eager to get on with the war. So the defenders of muddling as usual are lining up behind deadly amendments to the bill.

We make no suggestion that the bill is perfect. Some technical amendments may be needed, but all the proposed changes and additions that have come to our attention are of the obstructive type. An outstanding example is the proposed amendment to safeguard any worker directed into a war plant from being forced to join a union. In our opinion no one should be forced to join a union or any other comparable private organization. Certainly no such condition should be imposed to qualify a man to work for his Government in wartime. But if such an amendment should be inserted in the war-work bill, it would be an invitation to supporters of organized labor to join with obstructionists in defeating the entire measure.

The bill already contains a safeguard against herding of recruits into unions against their wills. Men would be coerced into taking war jobs only when given "a reasonable choice of employers for whom to work." Any who might object to employment in closed shops could undoubtedly demand that they be given the choice of open-shop plants.

Equally mischievous is the proposed amendment that would prevent the classification of any plant as essential, no matter how vital its products might be, if its management indulges in discrimination as to race, creed or color. Of course, war plants should be free of such undemocratic practices. We have persistently supported the efforts of the FEPC to end racial discrimination in employment. But legislation for that purpose cannot be interpolated into this emergency bill without jeopardizing its chances of enactment. It is not a proper vehicle for riders or amendments intended to upset the status quo as to the closed shop, as to race relations, picketing or any other controversial issue. The bill is designed solely to meet an emergency manpower problem. We think it should be considered by Congress and passed without any excursions into less-urgent side issues.

Aftermath

OPA's action in invalidating without notice red and blue ration stamps and sugar stamps issued prior to last December has as its aftermath a return to the system of setting definite expiration dates for these stamps. When stamps were made good for indefinite periods it was hoped that sudden runs on supplies, such as occurred when expiration dates approached, would be discouraged and that consumers would buy only what they needed when they needed it. But the OPA made some bad miscalculations about the amount of surplus food that would be available for civilians. For that it is not entirely to blame. The present tightened supply situation is a consequence of various factors, such as overoptimism concerning the length of the war and underestimation of the prospective food requirements of the armed services. In any event, the OPA was compelled to tighten up the rationing program at a time when billions of valid ration points good indefinitely, had accumulated in consumer hands. To avert a breakdown of the rationing system it was necessary either to wipe out these excess accumulated claims to rationed goods or boost point values to levels that would have inflicted severe hardships on those who had no reserves of stamps. Under the circumstances, the OPA did the best thing it could do—wiped the slate virtually clean and started afresh.

Unfortunately, official mistakes such as the OPA made cannot be corrected painlessly. In this case, the victims were the holders of stamps who had relied upon assurances that they would be good indefinitely, only to find themselves penalized for their buying restraint. Not only these aggrieved consumers but also the buying public generally have lost faith in promises that stamps will be good indefinitely. Henceforth they will be inclined to use their stamps more freely and more quickly. They will also be more receptive to rumors of further unannounced cancellations of stamps—rumors that lead to "runs." A return to the practice of dating stamps will enable the number of valid ration points to be better adjusted to current supplies and allay consumer fears of further sudden cancellation, thus assuring more orderly buying.

Aid For Universities

Many colleges and universities might be forced to close or would be in serious financial straits if the war should continue through 1946. Consequently the committee on higher education appointed by the House of Representatives and headed by Dr. C. H. Marvin, president of George Washington University, is considering various recommendations for Federal aid, such as direct grants, loans at low rates of interest, assistance for development of adult educational programs and special research projects, establishment of a national system of scholarships, and grants for the repair and construction of permanent equipment.

Some of these proposals would not involve any significant governmental interference with the educational standards or business management of our colleges and universities. For instance, the Government might finance types of research work that it wished to encourage for its own purposes, using the teaching and laboratory facilities of universities. During the postwar years we are likely to witness a much closer relationship between the Federal Government and our higher institutions of learning, especially in case of the sciences which are such an essential aid in strengthening our national defenses and laying the foundations for peacetime industrial progress. Indeed, Government financial aid in the field of scientific research is essential if private institutions are to render a maximum contribution to the community. But even when funds are advanced for specified purposes on terms that make the college and university an agent or a partner in a joint enterprise, certain dangers have to be guarded against. For instance, there may be a temptation on the part of the university to emphasize those lines of research that have an immediate importance from the viewpoint of the Government and to neglect those investigations whose practical significance is not immediately apparent.

The major issue is joined, however, only when it is proposed to give direct aid to universities and colleges to relieve financial distress and keep them functioning. Educators opposed to such suggestions are fearful that this kind of aid would lead to far-reaching Government control over our institutions of higher learning, extending even to the curriculum. But these objections lose sight of the fact that we are faced with an emergency that may warrant temporary resort to such aid. A strong case can be made out for it as a means of tiding hard-pressed colleges and universities over the war period. Many of these institutions will be greatly needed when the war is over and veterans return in great numbers to take up their interrupted education at Government expense. The promises and the obligations assumed by the Government on behalf of its fighting men take for granted that we shall have educational machinery adequate to meet their demands. Under the most favorable conditions the educators of the country will be confronted by a challenging task when the war is over. If they have in addition to reopen and rehabilitate down-and-out institutions, put out of business for lack of income with which to keep going, their task will be that much more difficult.

Heavily endowed institutions, able to get along without assistance, are not always the ones making the greatest contributions to education. Nor, on the other hand, is every financially weak institution worthy of Federal aid. We have a great many struggling institutions that are far below par from the standpoint of educational achievement as well as in other respects. To parcel out Federal funds to all and sundry in response to appeals would not be warranted even in an emergency. Hence the formulation of standards by which to identify worthy recipients of Federal aid is an essential precaution against waste of funds. Despite the difficulties of the task, we conclude that emergency assistance, adjusted with reference to need and merit, is required and that it can be provided without endangering the future independence of the private segment of our higher educational system.

Straw In The Wind

The action of the Georgia Senate in voting to repeal the payment of poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting will hearten those foes of the poll-tax method of disfranchisement who believe, as The Post does, that the cooperation of the poll-tax States is essential to achieve the purpose sought by advocates of Federal anti-poll-tax legislation. Governor Arnall's threat to suspend collection of poll-tax levies, if the Assembly should defeat the repeal bill, is another indication that the South has been aroused by alien criticism of the undemocratic poll-tax laws. Events in Georgia strengthen our hope that before very long reform will come from within—not only in Georgia but in the few remaining poll-tax States.

Recently the legality of elections to Congress in the poll-tax States has been challenged on the ground that these States have more representatives than they are entitled to under the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. It may well be that this threat to reduce the representation in Congress of States that disfranchise their citizens for failure to pay poll taxes will strengthen the local poll-tax-repeal movement. At any rate, the cutting down of representation would be the most effective possible means of bringing pressure to bear upon recalcitrant poll-tax States. It would, moreover, be a method of pressure in strict conformity with constitutional mandates. The States could not protest that their constitutional rights had been invaded by Federal dictation of qualifications for voting. They would still be free to levy poll taxes as before, but they would have to pay a heavy and fitting penalty for doing so by submitting to a reduction in their representation in Congress.

Prisoners' Prisoners

If we don't look out, we shall find that the several hundreds of thousands of German prisoners of war in this country are a made-to-order Nazi machine, probably more intact than any other real Nazi group. Recent incidents in our prison camps point up the danger. The War Department now admits that seven cases of murder or of suicide under circumstances amounting to murder have occurred in the prison camps as the result of sentences passed by "kangaroo courts" comprised of prisoners. When the cases are considered in relation to the Germans now in American prison camps, the ratio of such instances is seen to be smaller than the homicide rate for the District of Columbia. The important thing, however, is the assurance that the Provost Marshal General's office, which has the prison camps in its jurisdiction, has now pretty well succeeded in suppressing terrorism in the camps and has found means of protecting proscribed prisoners from Gestapo vengeance, so that no instance of murder or of suicide resulting from torture or persecution has been reported from any of the camps in nearly a year.

The "kangaroo court," like the "grapevine," is a familiar phenomenon of prison life. It appears wherever a prison administration becomes lax or inefficient. Where the "kangaroo court" is tolerated, it rapidly becomes an instrument whereby two or three or a half dozen of the most resolute convicts obtain a considerable degree of control over the prison society. Thus it should be no surprise that Nazis, who have borrowed so many of their methods and practices from the underworld, and who indeed have made statecraft and war into a kind of grandiose criminality, should have exploited the possibilities of the "kangaroo courts".

Evidently, there were instances in which American prison camp officials did not have the understanding of either Nazi psychology or of prison psychology needed for their jobs. This was shown at Camp Concordia, Kans., in the case of Capt. Felix Tropschuh. This prisoner, a Sudeten German, of anti-Nazi views, who had been condemned by the "kangaroo court" of high-ranking prisoners, had appealed for protection to the American captain in command of the compound. Instead of segregating Tropschuh or placing him under American guard, the captain sent him back to the prisoners' barracks because a German colonel who served as spokesman for the prisoners gave his assurance that no harm would come to the man. A few hours later Tropschuh was found dead in his cell, hanging by a rope from an overhead beam. The subsequent investigation showed that it was plainly "a case of suicide due to mental and perhaps physical coercion". The testimony in the case also indicated that the coercion had been systematically applied and had been made possible by the complete lack of any American supervision over the prisoners' quarters at night. As a result of the inquiry the too-complacent captain and the commanding officer of the post, a colonel, were relieved.

The subsequent success of the military police in coping with the problem of the "kangaroo courts" and underground executions and terrorism seems to have been due partly to a greater vigilance, but principally to progressive screenings and segregations of the more fanatical or otherwise troublesome prisoners. It is also possible that, since the prisoners have much the same access to news as American civilians, the waning of the Nazi military fortunes has somewhat cooled the fury of the fanatics. But the problem remains of topflight importance in the overthrow of Naziism and all that Naziism stands for in Germany. Let us never forget that these hundreds of thousands of Germans will be going back one of these days.

FOG

Now is night, and the woods are still
And filled with the loneliest darkness;
Farmhouse and barn and sloping hill
Take on a look of white-moon starkness.

The watch-dog trembles and knows not why,
Uneasy, he tries his chain's black length
And points the woods, then cringes back
And hides in his kennel's boarded strength.

What is there in the night, the woods,
And what comes out from the road's pale way
As silently as any cloud,
A cloud earth-settling and water-gray?

It envelops wood and house and barn,
It floods the slope of the hill,
And stalks the frozen, empty fields,
While all the world is asleep and still.

JEFFERY SAUNDERS

Federal Union

A Communication

SENATOR VANDENBERG deserves praise for the constructive character of his recent proposal, and I welcome most heartily the stress he puts on now as the time for action. But the problem he tackles is so grave that he would doubtless be the first to welcome the exposure of any weaknesses in his solution. Ernest Lindley has thus summarized it pithily:

"Vandenberg accepts as a working hypothesis the view that the trends in Russian and British policy which are causing anxiety in the United States, are traceable to the fear of the revival of Germany as an armed power, as a result of the dissolution of the United Nations alliance. This has long been the President's hypothesis.

"Vandenberg's proposal for removing doubt on that point, by an immediate agreement among the principal allies of the European war, to keep Germany demilitarized, goes directly to the heart of this central problem."

With all respect to the Senator and the President, and to Mr. Lindley and the other distinguished supporters of their working hypothesis, I find it unrealistic.

Recent Russian and British trends have been, no doubt, affected by this fear of Germany, but its real source lies much deeper. It is inherent in the rivalry between great armed powers, and in the doctrines of national sovereignty that keep them armed and rivals. If there were no danger whatever of Nazi Germany rising from defeat, there is reason to believe these Russian and British trends would develop sooner or later, and the remedy Senator Vandenberg proposes—our entering into an alliance with them to hold Germany down—would not suffice to prevent this. The reason lies in history. This remedy has been tried before by Russia and Britain, when there was no such German danger, and it failed.

After Napoleon's downfall, Russia, Britain, Prussia and Austria signed, November 20, 1815, the Quadruple Alliance. It was designed to do for that coalition of great powers as regards France and its defeated regime what Senator Vandenberg would do now for our Big Three as regards Germany and the Nazis.

The signers of the Quadruple Alliance explained in it that they aimed "to consolidate the connections which at the present moment so closely unite the four sovereigns for the happiness of the world." To this end they agreed to meet "at fixed periods, either under the immediate auspices of the sovereigns themselves or by their respective ministers."

They solemnly bound themselves "to maintain in full vigor and, should it be necessary, with the whole of their forces," the permanent exclusion of Napoleon and his family from the French throne, and to take all necessary measures in concert "in case the same revolutionary principles, which upheld the last criminal usurpation" should once more, "under other forms, convulse France."

Their alliance did not last 10 years. Less than 40 years after it was signed, Britain and Russia were fighting each other in the Crimean war, with Napoleon III on the British side.

Lest it be thought that the trouble lies in the British and Russian governments, or peoples, and not in the system of national sovereignty, let us turn to our own history.

During our Revolutionary War the Thirteen States sought to perpetuate the unity they had achieved against Britain by agreeing, as sovereign States, in the Articles of Confederation to "enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare." To these ends they went much further than Senator Vandenberg or the Dumbarton Oaks plan propose to go in establishing machinery for common action.

Less than five years after the victory, the sovereign State of Connecticut was opening its trade to British shipping as soon as the sovereign State of Massachusetts had closed its harbors to the British. War was also threatening between each of them and other States—between Connecticut and Pennsylvania, between Massachusetts and New York.

Other examples could be cited to prove that the trouble lies in the system of State sovereignty. But since this system failed before, not only with Russia and Britain, but even with our own American States, whose people all spoke the same language, is it not time to ask: What justifies the faith Senator Vandenberg and his supporters have in it now? What justifies their neglect of the alternative system, federal union, which has worked so well with us since the 13 States scrapped their alliance to give it a trial?

Granted, federal union between dictatorships and democracies is impracticable. But since it is not impracticable between democracies, why not make a beginning with them? Senator Vandenberg's proposal may well serve as a useful stopgap, but it would be far less dangerous if he sought to have the democratic members of his alliance united in a firm federal union of their people, instead of divided into rival sovereign governments.

CLARENCE STREIT,
President, Federal Union, Inc.
Washington, Jan. 22.

Three Slavic Problems

By Andre Visson

United Nations' Inside Front

PROBLEMS OF THREE Slavic states—Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia—all became crystalized at the eve of the Big Three meeting. Those three problems, however, it is pointed out in Washington, are of unequal importance for the postwar European status and are not therefore of equal interest to the United States.

The first in importance is, undoubtedly, the problem of Poland. The United States is not directly interested in the fate of Poland. But certain quarters believe that any obvious injustice—or even what might appear as such—in the solution of the Polish problem, would provoke strong opposition in the American public opinion to American participation in a postwar international organization, which would indorse any unfair solutions.

But besides the possible psychological reactions of American public opinion, the Polish problem is of a special importance to the United States, because this problem became entangled with that of postwar Germany. Those London Poles who accept a new boundary in the east, want as compensation a new boundary in the west, but not as far to the west (Oder and Neissa Rivers) as Moscow proposes and as Lublin is willing to accept it. Furthermore, those London Poles who find themselves in the middle of the road, between their present exiled government and the Lublin group, insist on the guarantee of their independence and of their postwar boundaries—in the west as well as in the east—not only by Moscow, but by London and Washington also.

Solution Must be Found

It is far from being certain that with American foreign policy being opposed to any specific guarantees, President Roosevelt will succeed in finding a really satisfactory solution to the Polish problem. But it is certain that he will try to find it when he meets with Messrs. Churchill and Stalin. And it is also certain that some even not entirely satisfactory solution, and perhaps a temporary one, will have to be found at this meeting. Two Polish governments of which one is already recognized by Moscow—and appears to be soon recognized by a few other capitals, anxious to manifest their willingness to follow the Soviet lead in Eastern Europe—while the other one is recognized by London, Washington and some other capitals, will make even technically very hard, if not impossible, any full dress conference of the United Nations.

The Yugoslav problem is also loaded with dynamite. But should it explode, the damage caused by it would be of a "local" character. It would not expand over the Balkan area. It does not, therefore, directly and immediately interest the United States. But as a world power, which believes moreover in the necessity of fair solutions, freely accepted by interested populations, the United States cannot ignore the Yugoslav problem any more than it can ignore any other European or Asiatic problem.

London and Moscow have worked out a certain solution to the Yugoslav problem, in the form of an agreement between Communist Marshal Tito, backed by the Red army, and Dr. Ivan Shubashich, whom King Peter, ceding last year to the British pressure, appointed as Prime Minister, when it became obvious that no agreement could be reached between Tito's Partisans and the Serbian Nationalists who were King Peter's main supporters.

U. S. Stands Aloof

The Shubashich-Tito agreement, Undersecretary Joseph Grew recalled it this week, was achieved without any American participation. The American government will welcome any possible cooperation of various Yugoslav groups, but it does not manifest any desire to let itself become directly involved in the delicate Yugoslav situation. It, therefore, lets the British continue their Yugoslav policy. King Peter's refusal to approve the Tito-Shubashich agreement has greatly irritated the British. They were happy to have reached an agreement—which did not satisfy them—but which saved their face by marrying, at least for a short period, the legitimacy (which is so dear to Churchill's heart) — personified in the young and inexperienced King Peter—with the Yugoslav revolutionary reality personified by Communist Marshal Tito and his Red army's support. Regardless of Peter's final stand, the British are determined to insist on the maintenance of the Tito-Shubashich agreement. They are determined to replace, if necessary, Peter's "legitimacy" with Shubashich's "legitimacy." The United States, on the other hand, would like to continue, as long as it will be possible, the "hands off" policy. As a result of this attitude, should Shubashich's cabinet be moved from London to Belgrade—with or without Peter's approval—and regardless of the importance and character of the anti-Tito opposition in Yugoslav circles in exile, it can be expected that not only the British Embassy, but the American Embassy with the Yugoslav government also will be transferred from London to Belgrade.

The Yugoslav problem is not connected directly with that of postwar Germany. It does not involve, moreover, any territorial changes. It is, to a great extent, an "internal" problem, distorted by "external" influences. It does not raise in the United States the same interest and the same emotions as the Polish problem. The Yugoslav-Americans are less numerous, less vocal and less organized than the Polish-Americans. They are, moreover, divided on the constitutional issues of their mother country.

For all those—and some other reasons too—it is believed possible to practice further the American "hands off" policy with regard to Yugoslavia. Both London and Moscow ask for nothing else.

Czechoslovak Territory

Finally, the Czechoslovak problem is of such character that it will be probably not even discussed by the Big Three. It involves a territorial change; the Subcarpathian Ruthenia, which was until Munich—and even for a few months later—part of Czechoslovakia, and which apparently is going to be incorporated into the Soviet Union. But Czechoslovakia official circles in London have given to understand that they have no intention of making an issue of Ruthenia, should its inhabitants express the desire to join the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia's friend, ally and postwar neighbor.

This strip of land—4871 square miles—on the slopes of the Carpathian Mountains is inhabited by one of the most backward peoples in the Danubian Europe. They were 725,000 in 1930. The war and Hitler's rule have reduced their number by 150,000 or 200,000. Poor, illiterate peasants with tools and political conceptions dating back to the seventeenth century, Ruthenians found themselves without masters when the Austro-Hungarian Empire collapsed in 1918. Their social, cultural and language ties were with the Russians and the Ukrainians. But they could not join Russia, which was in revolution and with which they had no boundary. Poland took over about seven million Ukrainians from Galicia and Russian Ukraine. But the Ruthenians, living on the other side of the Carpathians, did not want to join Poland. Their ideal was a complete independence; short of it they would prefer a union with Galicia and Bukovina. Short of that union, they would be satisfied with an autonomy within any state but Hungary, which oppressed them for generations, and Poland, which they feared would oppress them pretty much in the same way. They thought of joining the Serbs, to whose church was subordinated their Orthodox Church. But they were told that they would have no common boundary with the new state of the southern Slavs. Then they had been suggested to join their Slovak neighbors who were going to establish a new independent state with the Czechs. The Treaty of St. Germain ratified this solution. Munich destroyed it. When Hitler broke Czechoslovakia, he viewed Ruthenia as a nucleus of Nazi-controlled Ukraine. The Ukrainian agents of the Nazis were given the power in Ruthenia. But in March of 1939, Hitler modified his plans and gave Ruthenia to Hungary as advance payment for her participation in his future aggressions.

Ruthenian Desires

The Ruthenians were liberated from the Hungarian yoke by the Red army. Officially, they were supposed to return to their prewar Czechoslovak home. But the Czechoslovak government was not too surprised to learn that on January 11 the Kiev radio station broadcast in Ukrainian about the desire expressed by the Ruthenian national council to join the Soviet Ukraine. Dr. Benes' government wants to respect any decision freely made by the Ruthenians. Their pro-Soviet trend was well known. One can assume that after their sad experience in this war, they will now prefer the protection of the neighboring Soviet Union to that of the reborn Czechoslovakia. Racially, linguistically and culturally they are closer to the Russians and Ukrainians than to the Czechs and Slovaks. And they are so poor that they are not afraid of Sovietization.

But if Dr. Benes' government will not protest against transfer of Ruthenia, it can be easily assumed that they must resent both the timing and the methods by which they have been informed about this forthcoming transfer. Although there are no indications that the Soviets have used any particular persuasion with the Ruthenians, the Ruthenian transfer may be easily used against them by all those who declare that one cannot cooperate with Moscow.

On the other hand, it is interesting to note that this very week the Pittsburgh convention of Rutheno-Americans approved for Ruthenia's incorporation into the Soviet Union. But they are against Soviet Ukraine and want an autonomous republic, to which would be added the region of Lemko, between Slovakia and Galicia. Many Ruthenians consider themselves, indeed, more Russian than Ukrainian.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Two-Thirds Rule

The constitutional provision requiring a two-thirds vote of the Senate to ratify treaties has often been a source of harm. It kept us out of the League of Nations. This war followed. There is fear that it will keep us out of cooperation with the other nations to prevent another war.

We are much disturbed by the action of Russia and England toward Poland and Greece. Evidently they are aiming at greater security for themselves in case of another war. But this war has proven that the only security for nations is durable peace. Extension of boundaries or increase in military power cannot compare with this. So these nations must have a feeling of uncertainty as to durable peace. They know of our need of a two-third vote of the Senate to ratify treaties and our refusal to enter the League of Nations stares them in the face.

There ought to be an amendment to our Constitution. The ratification of treaties should require the consent of the majority of both houses instead of two thirds of the Senate. This amendment should have been made long ago. Now the demand for it is imperative. The future of mankind hangs in the balance.

This act of ours would tell the world that we are wholeheartedly for cooperation with the nations to establish a just and durable peace, and it would inspire them with new spirit and courage. We would not be likely to see again such acts as those of Russia and England, which threatened disunion among the Allies.

A motion recently was introduced in Congress to propose this amendment to the Constitution. The proposal would require a two-thirds vote of both houses, which is not likely to be secured unless strong pressure is brought for the purpose. The pressure must come from the people. They must demand that Congress vote for the amendment.

The people know that the most effective prosecution of the war calls for this amendment.

They know that durable peace calls for it.

Will the American people make this demand?

PHILIP ZENNER.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 14.

No Smiling Matter

I have just been reading a new book by Carey McWilliams, "Prejudice—Japanese-Americans: Symbol of Racial Intolerance." In this book the author suggests that Congress should pass a joint resolution stating that the public policy of the UnitedStates Government is against discrimination on the ground of race, creed, color or national origin. I smiled a little when I read this. "Rather naive, the idea of Congress passing such a resolution," thought I. Then I thought, What a commentary! Here in this country, "conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," now engaged in a great world war for freedom, and the very notion that the Congress, the chosen law-makers of the country, should even think of passing such a resolution, strikes one as almost ridiculous. And it occurred to me that there is nothing to be smiled about in this.

MARY B. ISELY.
Chicago, Jan. 21.

Red Army

Two weeks ago you stated editorially that many military people maintain that the Russians are managing a "sitdown strike" on the Eastern Front. I refuted that charge in a communication published by you on January 8, predicting that those so-called military experts will prove as stupid as those who in June, 1941, predicted that within 30 to 45 days there would be no Red army left.

Well, it has already happened. Within five days the Red army has destroyed the fortifications and the line of defenses erected by the Germans within more than five years, since the conquest of Poland. We took 2½ years to prepare for the invasion of the European Continent while the Russians were fighting almost single-handed on a 2000-mile front, sacrificing millions of men, women and children and seeing their richest part of the country laid waste by the enemy. The Russians did not charge that we were staging a sitdown strike. But when these Russians, after defeating the enemy and chasing him for hundreds of miles to the gates of Warsaw took four months to reorganize their lines, reconstruct their communications system, and at the same time fasten their back door by smashing Hungary, some of our ignorant Fascist-minded so-called "military experts" could think of nothing else than that the Russians were staging a sitdown strike. How would we have felt if we were in the shoes of the Russians, had lost millions of our men, women and children and fought like demons and had to hear ourselves called the names which are daily being hurled against the Russians by the Wheelers and the Hearsts and such people?

JOHN PETRELL.
Washington, Jan. 18.

Even Monopoly Encouraged

Labor Policy Protects Unions But Not Public, As Milk Boycott Shows

By Leo Wolman

From the proposition that labor unions are business enterprises, advanced in the Texas labor law decision by several members of the U. S. Supreme Court, it follows that unions will do all they can to improve their business position. This objective they pursue in a variety of ways. But they can be depended upon to move with maximum energy and persistence toward the particular business goal of increasing their membership, income and power.

During the brief period since 1935, when the Wagner Act was put upon the statute books, American unions have succeeded in amassing the not inconsiderable membership of 12 millions, or four times the number with which they began these years of their prosperity.

But much more remains to be done. In spite of all that has happened since our national labor policy was revised and modernized some 10 years ago, the labor of the United States is still predominantly unorganized.

Wage earners, salaried workers, men and women engaged in the services and farm labor, aggregating perhaps between 20 and 30 millions, continue to exist without benefit of organization and offer fertile soil for the proselytizing activities of union organizers.

Desire for Big Prize Should Not Be Surprising

It's not surprising, under the circumstances, that the great federations of labor, the CIO and the AFL, and their restless rival, the United Mine Workers, should cast covetous eyes upon this great prize and busy themselves with plans for extending their spheres of influence. Hence the CIO calls a conference to consider and solve the problems of the white-collar workers, John Lewis turns his attention to chemicals and plastics and the AFL, unmindful of the bitter fight it made not so long ago over the rights of craft unionism, opens the house of organized labor to all.

After the war the struggle for members will become intensified. Many unions will by then have surrendered hundreds of thousands of the members they picked up in the industries expanded by orders for munitions and the instruments of war. None of them will be slow to take steps to recoup their losses.

Where progress is unsatisfactory among the unorganized, no union will hesitate to raid the ranks of a rival organization, as the CIO is already raiding the membership of the papermakers' union and the AFL of the automobile workers' union. Where the economic policies of unions have caused unemployment and loss of members, no union will hesitate to bring its organizing resources to bear upon neighboring industries, as the miners, through their District 50, have already done in chemical plants and among dairy farmers.

Senator Sees Trouble Ahead in Farm Field

From the consequences of this contest for power and size, no individual or group in this country can successfully claim immunity. An obscure labor dispute in Plainsboro, N. J., receiving only local notice, is an example of the pervasive character of these tactics of organized labor. In this case the labor organization which is engaged in building up its ranks is the teamsters union. It is already one of the largest unions of the country, claiming well over a half million members, and one of the most powerful, gradually winning control over a vital service. Its local union in Plainsboro has refused to deliver the milk of the Walker-Gordon Dairy because the milking machine operators on the Walker-Gordon farm are not all members of the teamsters union. It is now alleged that the union is claiming jurisdiction over all of the farm's employes. The strike or boycott being waged by the union is effective and no milk is delivered.

Senator Aiken of Vermont, representative of a farming State, believes that, if the teamsters organize the operators of milking machines, then the operators of combines, mechanical cotton pickers and orchard sprayers would also be organized. "It is conceivable," he says, "that . . . every farmer could be forced to pay dues to the teamsters union in order to get his products to the market."

The Senator is correct. Our public policy imposes no restrictions on the acts of organized labor. They are protected in everything they do by the law, the courts and administrative boards. The national labor policy of the United States encourages the creation by union labor of unlimited and unregulated monopoly. In this policy there is no consideration of the public interest. It is good that a boycott in Plainsboro brings this simple fact to the attention of a member of Congress.

CALL THE VETERINARY—WE'RE GOING TO HAVE A SICK HORSE AGAIN!

U. S. Warned That New Rackets Are Aimed at Big War Savings

New York (AP).—There are signs that flim-flam games, Ponzi schemes, tap lists and puff sheets might make a comeback. All devices of the fraudulent promoter, they are among the 700 rackets that mushroomed after the last war to part war savers from their savings.

The Securities Exchange Commission and Better Business Bureaus over the country are laying precautions against them now.

Funds are being raised for a three-year program to educate and protect the home front (with its war savings), returning service men and women (with their mustering out pay) and to prevent and expose misrepresentations in the sale of surplus war and new consumer goods.

It is estimated that the public now has 60 billion dollars in liquid savings and, says H. J. Kenner, general manager of the Better Business Bureau of New York City, plans are being laid already to take away some of it.

In recent weeks a woman in New York City gave up $4500 in valuable securities for "oil royalties." Another New Yorker was urged to buy half a publishing house. A priority club insuring preferential sales of nylon stockings when they become available, sprang up in New York.

These cases—innocent enough on the surface—were timeworn frauds.

Oil royalties mean the customer buys an interest in the yield of an oilwell. The uncertain productive capacity and life of the well—if there is a well—makes it a highly speculative investment.

In the partnership scheme, a phony promoter sells as many "half interests" as possible in some going concern and skips town.

Postwar priority clubs collect a service fee for putting customers' names on a list for a new washing machine or nylon product. But watch out for priority clubs that give no guarantee when the merchandise will be delivered.

The SEC has accumulated information in its securities violation files on 43,382 persons. Both public and Government agencies are keeping an eye on the rackets.

New War-Inspired Ship Keeps Great Lakes Open Year Round

By Jack Steele

Copyright, 1945, New York Tribune, Inc.

Chicago.—America's wartime ingenuity has achieved another near-miracle by opening the Great Lakes, formely ice-locked for four months every winter, to year-round shipping.

The instrument which has made this feat possible is the United States Coast Guard's new 5090-ton ice-breaker Mackinaw, described by Vice Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Coast Guard Commandant, as "the most powerful and best constructed and designed" ship of her type in the world.

The Mackinaw in her first two weeks of operation has made two midwinter trips through the "Soo," the St. Mary's River and the Straits of Mackinac, former bottlenecks to winter traffic on the lakes, to break paths for 4 new ocean-going cargo ships and has also freed a new Navy transport from the ice-bound harbor at Bay City, Mich.

These unprecedented January voyages have convinced the Coast Guard that Great Lakes never again need be closed from December until April because of ice conditions.

Although year-'round cargo traffic on the lakes is not immediately contemplated, the use of the Mackinaw is expected to lengthen the regular shipping season at least 6 weeks and to make midwinter emergency trips such as those just completed common practice.

The latter are particularly important with yards on the upper lakes turning out many cargo and combat ships which until the Mackinaw completed its first voyage from Lake Superior into Lake Michigan on January 9, had to wait for the spring thaw before they could be delivered to ocean waters.

The lakes themselves do not freeze over except for harbors. The major barrier to winter shipping has been the narrow waters of the rivers, straits and canals connecting the lakes which freeze to a depth of several feet.

The Coast Guard believes that the Mackinaw's wartime operations alone, without regard for the postwar prospect of lengthening the Great Lakes shipping season, amply justify her cost, unofficially placed at more than $10,000,000.

The icebreaker, built by the Toledo Shipbuilding Co. approximates in size a small cruiser. She is 290 feet long with a beam of 74¼ feet and carries 12 officers and 160 enlisted men.

Jeeps Now Carry Welding Outfits

Schenectady, N. Y. (AP).—The General Electric Co. recently announced a welding outfit that goes into the front lines to repair tanks and trucks. It is installed in a jeep, with a weight of one-quarter of a ton, compared with former apparatus that required a 5-ton truck and a 1½-ton trailer. The jeep welder can be loaded on a transport plane.

A similar welder has been installed in the Navy's LVT combat vehicle, known as a water buffalo.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Coal Strike Even Scares Unions

By Drew Pearson

Biggest problem on the labor horizon is the definitely looming possibility of a national coal strike April 1. Industry fears it, the Government fears it, but even more perhaps, other labor leaders fear it.

LEWIS

They fear that John L. Lewis, head of the miners, will precipitate a strike which will blacken the eye of the entire labor movement, further undermining public confidence in labor. Lewis belongs neither to the AFL nor the CIO and executives of both are worried over the effect which a strike called by the miners would have on their organizations. For, they point out, the public does not discriminate between different labor unions in time of crisis.

Negotiations for a new coal contract are scheduled to begin March 1 between John L. Lewis and the coal operators. This gives 30 days in which to reach an agreement. Last year, however, the negotiations started earlier and, even so, didn't conclude by March 31.

Meanwhile, Secretary Ickes, in order to head off a mine shutdown, has sent a letter both to the coal operators and John L. Lewis proposing that they continue the present wage agreement for another year. The coal operators are understood to be ready to agree to this proposal.

John L. Lewis' office, however, sent a delaying reply. His secretary wrote Ickes that Lewis was "absent from the city." This probably means that Lewis is conferring with his mine lieutenants before he sends Ickes a final decision.

DAR's Revolt

A backstage revolt is raging among the Daughters of the American Revolution which threatens to become as hot as that which their forefathers inspired in 1776.

It is aimed at DAR President Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge of Georgia and her opposition to contributing $150,000 of DAR money to Red Cross blood banks. Instead she wants to use the money for DAR hospital libraries. A lot of other daughters oppose this and are even talking about suing Mrs. Talmadge.

What happened was that the DAR voted to raise money to aid the "expansion of the blood plasma program and for the purchase of equipment." Following this, $150,000 was raised by DAR chapters. Later, however, the American Red Cross advised the DAR that it no longer needed new equipment, though it did need more money to help pay for the upkeep of blood centers.

"The expenses for equipment represent only a relatively small part of the over-all cost of operating the blood donor service," Robert J. Smythe, national fund-raising director of the Red Cross, advised DAR President Talmadge. "All of the various types of expenditures add up to the same thing—supplying sufficient blood for our fighting men . . . We shall gratefy accept any contributions to be applied to the blood donor program."

However, Mrs. Talmadge, who had wanted to give the Red Cross ambulances or station wagons with the name of the DAR painted on them, declined. Instead she proposed using the DAR's $150,000 for hospital libraries. And recently she wrote a letter to all DAR chapter regents proposing that the $150,000 be transferred to the library project "rather than have it used merely for maintenance, personnel, etc., in connection with the blood banks."

This caused other Daughters to hit the ceiling. Some pointed out that libraries would carry brass plaques bearing the name of Mrs. Talmadge as president. Some of them even went to Justin Edgerton, attorney for the DAR to get a ruling that Mrs. Talmadge could not transfer the $150,000 to the library project.

Fear Duration Term

In this they were successful. Attorney Edgerton has now ruled that Mrs. Talmadge cannot use the money for anything but aiding the blood banks without the unanimous authorization of the DAR chapters. Mrs. Talmadge has now written a letter to the 2500 chapters asking for authority but so far has received 180 letters refusing to agree.

Meanwhile, the Oklahoma and Iowa chapters have even considered legal action against their president. They feel that the blood bank service is a far more pressing need than hospital libraries.

Also some of the Daughters recall that Mrs. Talmadge was elected by a margin of only one vote at the last convention and feel that Mrs. Eileen Campbell of Chicago would have been elected had not her followers left town without knowing that a second ballot would be necessary next day.

Finally, some of the Daughters are wondering what they are going to do if, because of the ODT ban on traveling, they can't hold a convention this spring. Will Mrs. Talmadge continue as their president until the war is over?

Still Up in Air

When New Hampshire's forthright Senator Styles Bridges proposed an investigation of air priorities during a closed-door meeting of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, there was no opposition.

Bridges made no secret of the fact that Elliott Roosevelt's dog inspired his motion but he mentioned other incidents, such as the shipping of refrigeration equipment to the Arabian desert so a general could have ice in his highballs.

"I am making no charges against any one," Bridges said, "but enough stories of abuse of the priority system have reached my ears to indicate that at least a portion of the planes are carrying passengers whose travel is less essential than that of someone who should have been in the air but was 'bumped off'."

The New Hampshire Republican asked for a special three-man subcommittee, to which he was appointed along with able Senator Burnet Maybank of South Carolina, and conscientious Tom Stewart of Tennessee. Stewart is chairman.

Chan Gurney, South Dakota Republican, told the committee: "One thing we ought to look into is the discrimination against American officers on our own Army planes. On a transatlantic trip, for instance, our officers get a number three priority, while British officers of the same rank and from the same theater are given a number two priority."

Senators "Happy" Chandler of Kentucky, and Harley Kilgore of West Virginia, said they too had heard enough of the air priority system to convince them an investigation was in order. Kilgore mentioned that last summer Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan was scheduled to come up from San Diego to meet other members of the Mead Investigating Committee but was "bumped off" a commercial airliner, even though nonpriority civilians were among the passengers.

The Gallup Poll Reports

Public's Still Badly Informed About Workings of Government

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

One characteristic of the average American voter, as revealed in countless surveys, is his lack of knowledge about the machinery of his national Government.

During the last generation American schools have apparently failed to impress upon students some of the simplest facts about the Federal Government, especially about Congress.

For example, fewer than one half of all voters who went to high school know the length of the term to which members of the House of Representatives are elected. Millions of voters who have had several years of high school think a Representative is elected for four years

Even more significant is the fact that one out of three persons who attended college likewise does not know how many years a Representative is elected to serve.

Reason for Apathy

When it comes to the matter of congressional salaries only 30 per cent of the Nation's voters know how much a Congressman is paid.

These facts, brought to light in a national survey, indicate the difficulty of arousing public interest and enthusiasm over the various plans currently being offered to reorganize and streamline Congress.

The public's knowledge about the term of office was sounded in the following question in the survey:

"Will you tell me for how many years members of the United States House of Representatives are elected?"

For the Nation as a whole, only 38 per cent gave the correct answer—two years.

Vary by Education

The answers according to degree of education follow:

Voters Who Have Attended—

	College	High School	Grade School or No School
2 years	64%	42%	29%
3 years	2	2	2
4 years	21	32	26
Over 4 years	10	9	7
Don't know	3	15	36

Public knowledge about congressional salaries was tested as follows:

"Will you tell me how much salary a United States Representative receives a year?"

$5000 or under	9%
$6000—$9000	9
*$10,000	24
Over $10,000	6
Don't know	52

*Correct answer.

When voters were asked what they would consider the "ideal" length of term for a Representative, the majority mentioned a period longer than two years. The most popular time mentioned was four years.

Some Like Work

Jones' Job Not as Hard As Pictured

By Ernest Lindley

Jesse Jones unquestionably has been one of the harder working officials in Washington. This means that he has worked very hard, indeed, for there are, and have been, many hard-working executives in the Federal Government.

LINDLEY

There are many to whom the 12-hour day, 7-day week, 52-week year, which Jesse Jones practiced, is not strange.

But Jones was not forced to this pace by the fact that he was both Secretary of Commerce an dFederal Loan Administrator. For, as he himself testified, he had been working the same schedule for 1 years, during only four of which did he hold both of these jobs.

Jones worked exceptionally hard, I think, because he enjoyed it and because he had the stamina to do it. He enjoyed his work too much to be, in some respects, a first-class administrator. He picked good men but his tendency was to keep the strings in his own hand.

He handled many transactions which another type of administrator would have left to subordinates, bound by rules and regulations.

Could Be Easier

The administration of the Federal lending agencies is undoubtedly a very big job.

But it does not need to be quite so much of a one-man show as it tended to be under Jesse Jones, who gave even the largest transactions a bit of the flavor of a small-town banking operation.

The Secretaryship of Commerce carries more prestige, traditionally, because it is a regular Cabinet office. But the Commerce Department, minus the Federal Loan Agency, would not be much of a department.

It would be very much like the Labor Department today.

The merging of the two jobs was, in a way, an accident.

Jones was already Federal Loan Administrator when he was made Secretary of Commerce in 1940. At that time many of the President's more liberal advisers—perhaps the President himself—hoped that Jones would give up the lending agencies to accept the Cabinet portfolio.

But Jones had no trouble in getting congressional approval for what was, in effect, a merger of the two jobs.

Trend Seen Elsewhere

But it is quite likely that, even if Jones had not been in the picture at all, the merger would have come about anyway, in due time. For the trend of thought in the Budget Bureau has been toward putting the so-called "action" agencies into the information-gathering and policy-making departments with which they are most directly connected. This was exemplified by the placement of the Farm Credit Administration, previously an independent agency, in the Department of Agriculture.

The Rural Electrification Administration, originally an independent agency, likewise was placed in the Department of Agriculture.

For the same reasons, it is argued, most or all of the lending mechanisms in the Federal Loan Agency belong in the Department of Commerce. This argument is made wholly apart from personalities, solely on the basis of sound administration.

If Henry Wallace were to have the Commerce Department, with the Federal lending agencies, he would not give the operations of these agencies the direct personal attention that Jones gave to them. That can be said on the basis of his record as an administrator during his eight years as Secretary of Agriculture and also because his own interests run in other directions.

Won't Hold Water

Wallace, like Jones, is a glutton for work. But, it is safe to predict he would delegate to others much of the work which Jones did personally, because he enjoyed nothing better than negotiating a "trade."

The argument that the Commerce Department, with the Federal Loan Agency, is too big to direct efficiently does not hold water. It is not a bigger job, administratively, than, for example, the Department of Agriculture on, at the present time, the War or Navy Departments.

It is obviously not a big job in comparison with the Presidency.

The argument that control of the Federal Loan Agency would enable Wallace to manage the Nation's economy as he pleased likewise is false.

The aggregate of power tested in the lending bodies within this agency is very large, but much too limited to do what some of Wallace's admirers want done and some of his enemies fear, or pretend to fear, he would do.

Farm Production Control Forecast

By the Associated Press

Agriculture Department experts foresee surpluses in some farm commodities after the war ends and agricultural lands in liberated nations are put into production. They believe this may be the post-war farm program:

Resumption of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency plan to control production of basic commodities, including cotton, corn, wheat and tobacco; continued price supports and commodity loans.

Portent of Startling City-Rural Cleavages In House Still Unknown

By Mark Sullivan

In the make-up of the present House of Representatives is a separation of groups so plain that it must have a portent which we cannot yet recognize. The cleavage is between city and rural districts, with corresponding cleavage of political thought.

In the make-up of the House the separation can be made recognizable to the reader by citing a few contrasts. (The figures from a painstaking analysis printed by William Knighton, Jr., in the Baltimore Sun.)

There are three States which are in the heart of the country's farm territory—Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. From these States, every representative in the present House is a Republican. Approximately the same condition exists in other farm sections. The rural part of the country is prevailingly represented by Republicans.

Contrast Starts

For contrast, look at the representation from big cities, as between Republicans and Democrats:

	D.	R.
New York	20	3
Chicago	9	1
Philadelphia	8	1
Detroit	5	1
Los Angeles	4	1
Baltimore	4	0

The contrast is even more stark than these figures suggest. For where the Republicans hold city districts at all, they are not typical city districts. The three Republican districts in New York City, for example, are two middle-class residential districts on the city's outskirts and one upper-class residential district in the midst of the city.

There are many illustrations of the contrast.

From the prevailing rural State of Indiana are 11 representatives. Nine are Republicans—and the two Democrats come from the City of Indianapolis and the industrial district that includes the City of Gary.

Examples Proof

In Wisconsin are 10 districts. Eight are held by Republicans—and the two held by Democrats are in the City of Milwaukee.

In New York State are 43 districts. Twenty-four are held by Democrats. Of these Democratic seats, 22 are in New York City, one each in the cities of Albany and Rochester. All the rest of the State's seats are held by Republicans.

The cleavage is brought out vividly by examining last November's congressional elections. The Democrats won 32 seats formerly held by Republicans, and of these 32 Democratic gains, 28 were in city and industrial districts.

This division of the House into city districts and rural ones is plain and deep. With it goes a corresponding division of political thought. About the political line-up of the two groups, certain statements can be made.

The Republicans are a coherent party, representing the same type of district and of political thought—the thought prevailing in farm, town, small city and suburban communities—conservative thought.

Party Dividend

The Democrats, far from being a coherent party, are divided into two almost equal groups, as different in viewpoint as possible. Somewhat more than half the Democrats come from Northern cities and industrial districts. It is these who provide the political contrast to the Republicans.

The Southern Democrats, however, coming from mainly rural and small city districts, are strongly marked off from the Northern Democrats. Between the Northern and Southern Democrats there is the deep fundamental cleavage of rural political thought as against city and industrial political thought.

But between Southern Democrats and Republicans, this cleavage does not exist. Both come from the same type of district, reflect the same kind of political thought. If it were not for the historic tradition that keeps the South Democratic, the natural political expression of that section would be through the Republican party. In such case the Republicans would have a large majority in the House.

The affinity of fundamental political thought between the Republicans and the Southern Democrats occasionally results in the two standing together in votes on certain issues—issues of the kind in which rural thought is on one side, city and industrial thought on the other. On issues of another kind, however, especially those involving the race question, the Republicans and Southern Democrats diverge strongly.

Pockets Contain 28 Items

New 10-Pound 'Vest' Can Keep Man at Sea Alive for Months

By Howard W. Blakeslee

Associated Press Science Editor

A vest which weighs a little more than 10 pounds and with pockets that hold all the things a man may need to survive for months in the South Pacific, was one of 1944's main contributions to Air Sea Rescue.

Air Sea Rescue is a new war business that promises to carry on in peace for every sort of shipwreck and plane crash.

Since Eddie Rickenbacker's experience brought it to public attention, this new business has expanded to bring back safely thousands of fliers downed in the oceans; it now heads up in the new air, sea rescue agency of the Army and the Navy. The Coast Guard is acting in a coordinating capacity.

The vest, smaller in bulk than a life preserver, illustrates a new art, of using incredibly few things to live. The Army uses the vest. The Navy uses a pack on which the flyer sits.

Compass Starts Fire

In the vest pockets are 28 items, designed for sea and jungle survival. These range from a waterproof booklet of information and instructions to a hat that looks like a sou'wester. This hat is soft, and can be worn either side out. One side is bright yellow, to reflect some heat and to attract attention. The other is dark green, good camouflage.

There is a compass that also is a magnifying glass capable of starting a fire. A sheet of asbestos unfolds into a good-sized cooking kettle. There is a flashlight without batteries; squeezing the handle spins a generator that gives a bright electric light in a couple of seconds.

Fins Used as Paddles

Assorted safety pins, plus 'chute silk and clothing become household mending, tentage or other shelter.

There are gloves, flares, a gaff for fish, matches, ammunition, gun, gun cover, gun oil and water bag. In all, the 28 items break down into several dozen uses.

The Navy's seat kit is designed for life on the water. With it a man can live 14 days with no rain and no fish and remain healthy. He can go far longer by getting busy with his gear.

He makes paddles by using two broad fins that fasten to his hands with straps. He has a nylon line no bigger than string but strong as a clothesline.

He has a hand-size signaling mirror, whose flash in the sun on a clear day at the equator is estimated to be eight million candle power. The Army vest also contains this mirror. It can be aimed to hit the eyes of an aviator flying 10 miles away.

Rations, other than water, come in a can which a big-fisted man can hide in one hand. These rations are 23 tablets, two pieces of chewing gum, two multivitamin tablets.

Planes Drop Boats

Unlike most emergency rations, all these, except the vitamins, taste good. They are candies and carbohydrates, with wonderfully selected flavors and contrary to usual belief, make a man less thirsty than proteins. They also keep down acidosis and help a man consume his own body proteins and fats. The chewing gum reduces thirst.

Both Army and Navy have new motor boats, dropped from planes. The Navy boat is five canvas-wrapped packages, which replace the bomb in a bomber's bay and contain respectively a 10-man rubber boat, with sails, a 9-horsepower engine, fuel, equipment and food. The five packages are roped together, with a chemically treated line that floats and serves as a net to insure the castaways of getting hold of the gear.

The packages are dropped "in train" from 100 feet. Even swimmers can assemble this sea-going motor boat, once they get a hand on the line anywhere. When the cover of the boat package is unfastened, the boat inflates and pops out automatically. It has the lines of an old-fashioned bath tub but, with keel and rudder, will sail into the wind.

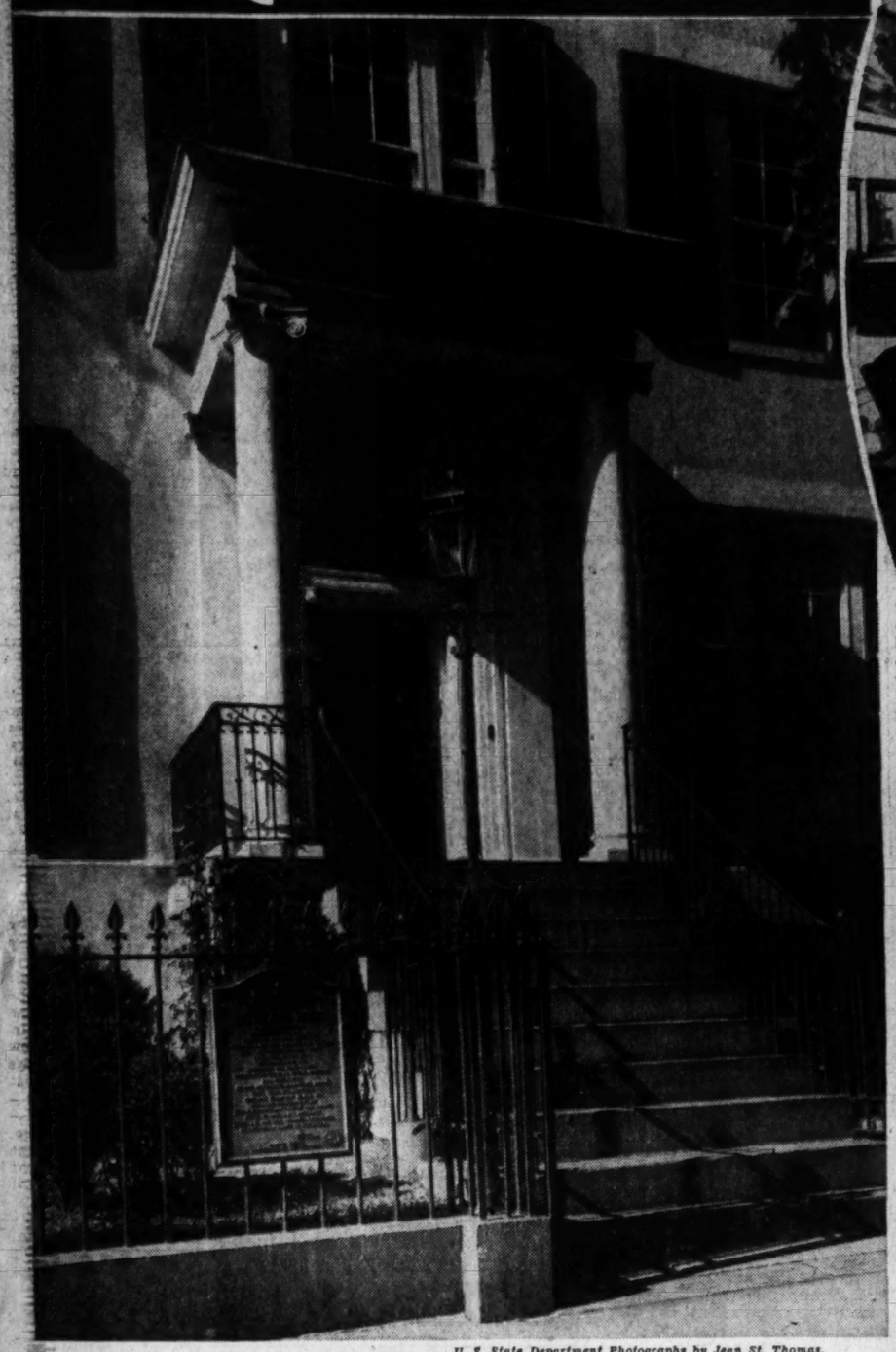
The Army's boat is wood, complete. It is 27 feet long, 8 feet in beam, with twin 5-horsepower motors and sail. It does 8 knots and 500 miles, carrying 10 to 16 men and food enough for a week.

Still Makes Water

The boat is dropped hanging to three cargo chutes. Two great half-doughnut rubber chambers one at bow, the other at stern, inflate automatically. They serve to right the boat and as cabin-like shelters.

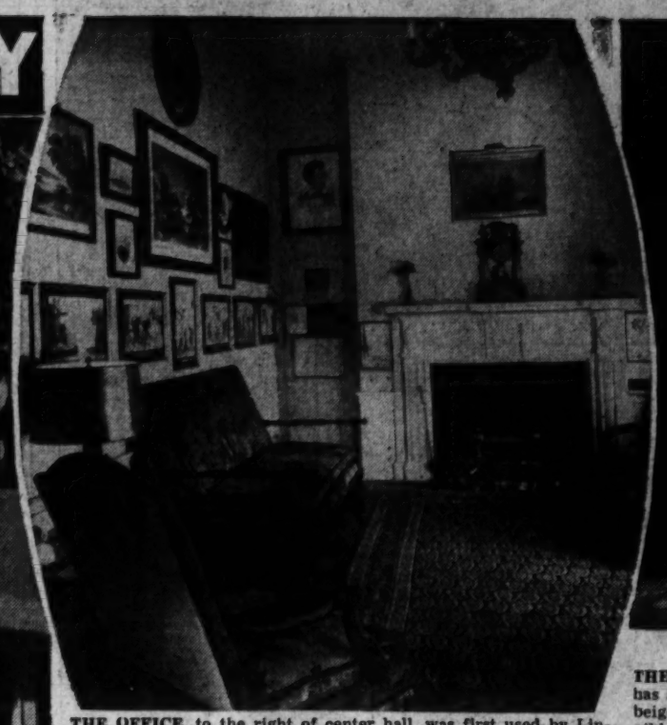
There are new ways, too, for getting water from the sea, in addition to the chemical apparatus, now standard equipment, which takes the salt out of sea water. The newest is a sun still, a floating pillow of transparent vinylite resin, which comes packed in a tin no bigger than a baking powder can. A few breaths inflate the contents to the shape and size of a big bed pillow, with a long, flexible vinylite spout attached. It usually makes a pint of water between dawn and dark and near the equator has made nearly a quart.

ANTIQUE TREASURY



U. S. State Department Photographs by Jean St. Thomas.

THE ENTRANCE to Blair House, 1651 Pennsylvania ave. The brass knocker reputedly is the original, probably dating from 1824. Through this door walk many of United States' most distinguished guests.



THE OFFICE, to the right of center hall, was first used by Lincoln's Postmaster General, Montgomery Blair, who at Lincoln's behest here sounded out Col. Robert E. Lee on whether he would accept command of the Union armies in the Civil War. Political cartoons of the 1840's, 1850's and 1860's line the wall. The mantel was brought from Portland, Me., where it was carved in 1791. The sofa is Charles II upholstered in needlepoint. The room also boasts a pencil sketch of Lincoln, signed by him, as well as the original of the picture of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation.

THE DRAWING ROOM, left of center hall, has an Aubusson rug in dull red, blue and beige; identical marble mantels with huge gilded mirrors. English, French and American Eighteenth Century pieces are harmoniously used. The candlesticks are Battersea. The crystal chandeliers take a day each to clean. At right: Another view of double drawing room, door leading into enclosed garden above street level. The oystered commode is exquisite.

THE DINING ROOM (left). Table is mahogany pedestal, chairs splat-back Chippendale, the sideboard serpentined Heppelwhite, with delicate veneer and inlay. Emerald-green decanters, from a more extensive collection of American glass kept upstairs, tops the carved wood mantel, also from Maine, circa 1801. The screen is six-fold Chinese leather; hides door to butler's pantry. Chandelier is Waterford glass.

THE SILVER VAULT. Early English and American silver, much of it pre-Revolutionary, is kept in a special vault. A Paul Revere tankard is one of the most interesting pieces. There is an English flat service of three-pronged forks and pistol-handled knives; marrow scoops, rat-tailed spoons, a George II coffee service, pair of bos'ns whistles.

Not Period Perfect But Full of Personal Charm

Blair House Delights Collectors

By Katherine Dennis

BLAIR HOUSE, official guest residence of the United States, is the delight of antique lovers. Its furnishings are the acquisitions of more than a century of selection by a family accustomed to beautiful things and with the means to buy them.

This is not to say that the furnishings of the handsome old mansion at 1651 Pennsylvania ave., opposite the State Department, are museum pieces.

A few, such as a Paul Revere silver tankard, are museum-worthy, but the real charm of the house is the atmosphere of comfort and hospitality that its furnishings and its spaciousness give.

THE PIECES are by no means period-perfect. Many from England and the continent are in rooms with Colonial and Chinese objects.

This is not an arrangement satisfactory to the taste of the typical interior decorator, but it is what the Blairs arrived at by the experience of three generations of use, and the hospitable, comfortable, restful atmosphere of the house today justifies leaving things as they are.

This varied collection, reflecting the tastes and interests of three strong-minded men and their equally forceful wives, whose lives spanned the period from 1836 to 1940, does not compare in harmony with the furnishings of the Lee mansion at Arlington but it has a charm that only diversity can give.

The furnishings, except for one portrait, went with the Blair House when Uncle Sam acquired it in 1942 for $180,000 because Dr. Montgomery Blair, the fourth-generation owner, was as eager for the house to remain as his ancestors had made it as the Government was to have it that way.

Incidentally, the portrait, a Sully of Dr. Blair's grandfather and namesake, remains in the house on loan.

FIRST of the Blairs to occupy the house was Francis Preston Blair, born in Abingdon, Va., and reared in Kentucky, who was brought to Washington by President Andrew Jackson to publish a newspaper, the Congressional Globe, as an Administration organ. He bought the property, then flanked by spacious gardens, for a reported $6500 from the estate of Joseph Lovell, Surgeon General of the Army.

Next occupant was Montgomery Blair, who was Lincoln's Postmaster General.

His son, Maj. Gist Blair, bought out the other heirs and lived in the house until his death in 1940.

At first the home had two stories. Now it has four.

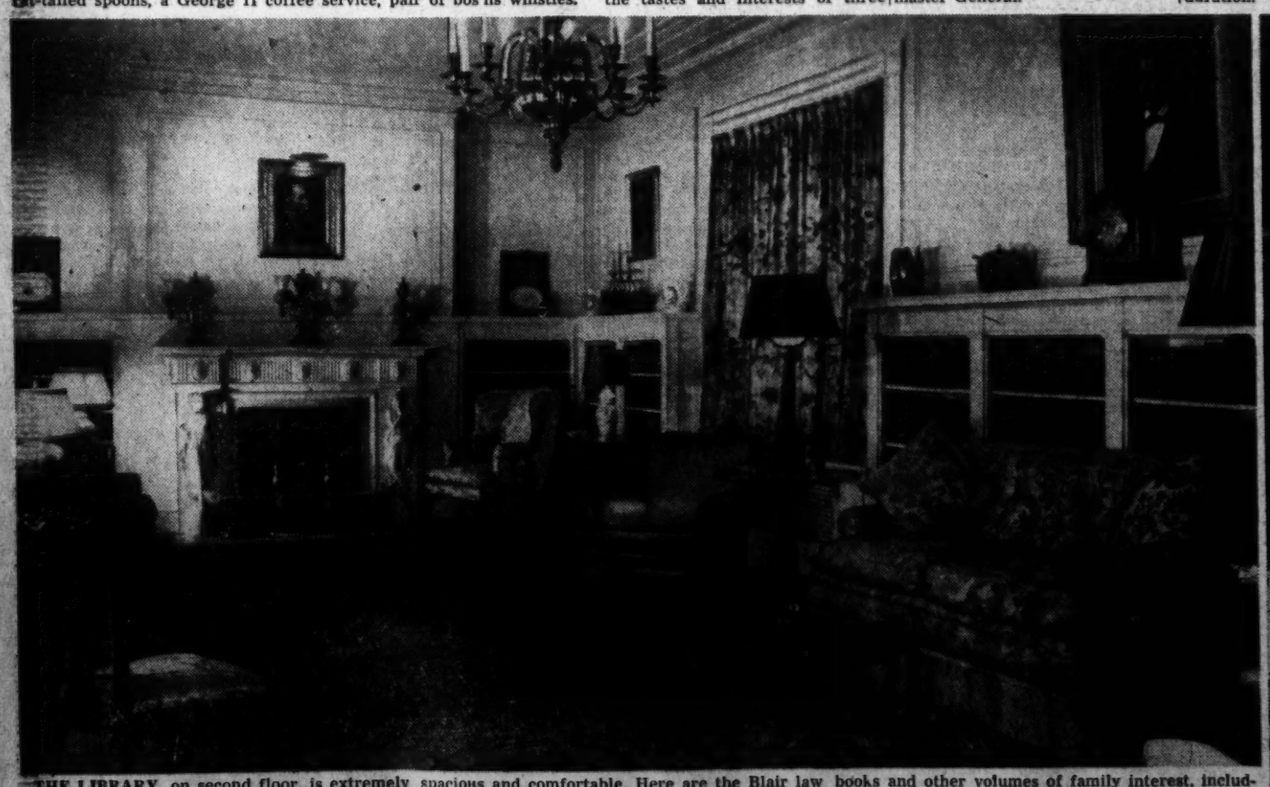
Adjacent to it on the west is the Blair-Lee house, a wedding gift to Betty Blair and S. Phillips Lee, later a rear admiral in the United States Navy. It likewise now is owned by the United States and is used as a guest house for the lesser members of the entourages of visiting dignitaries. Its furnishings are of no distinction other than utility.

GEMS of the Blair House collection of furnishings are a set of Lowestoft china, the 300 pieces of which cost $10,000 and now are worth much more; and the silver, some of which is pre-Revolutionary.

Mrs. Victoria Geaney, who was housekeeper for the Blairs for 25 years, continues as housekeeper-custodian of the two residences and gives them the same meticulous care that was her responsibility when the Blairs occupied the property.

The State Department soon will publish a brochure, "Blair House, Past and Present," even though sightseeing has been banned for the duration.

THE MASTER BEDROOM, typically American, is occupied by the highest-ranking guest and opens into the library. The pieces are mostly curly maple, a Sheraton bed, Queen Anne highboy, ladder-back chairs, slant-top desk. Over the mantel is a gilt mirror of the early Federal period, with an American steeple clock. There are interesting prints by Currier & Ives of early American Presidents.



THE LIBRARY, on second floor, is extremely spacious and comfortable. Here are the Blair law books and other volumes of family interest, including many on China, silver, furniture. The mantel, brought from Italy, is of marble with draped female figures in high relief, not in keeping with the austere beauty of the other mantels in the house. There is a splendid portrait of Lincoln over the fireplace, as well as portraits of Jackson and Washington. Empire lamps with glass shades and lusters are on the mantel. The Savonnerie carpet, deep red, covers the floor. This room is of no period—just Blair at its most varied—the kind of furnishings any family of means with good taste might assemble for a liveable home.

THE UPSTAIRS DEN is gold-leafed around the top, has soft, indirect lighting. Cabinets were designed to show the museum-worthy collection of blown, three-mold and pressed American glass, lusterware, English porcelains, Bennington and Steigel. An unusual item here is an ancient Betty lamp which would delight sightseers—but they are banned for the duration.

The Washington Post

Sunday, January 28, 1945

Section III

Military Memo

Col. Whitney Buys Home In Capital

By Peggy Preston

IT looks as though the Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitneys might make Washington their permanent home . . . or then again, they're probably merely solving their own special war-housing problems.

At any rate, Colonel and Mrs. Whitney and their 2-month-old son are preparing to move from rented quarters to a home of their own. And the new address will be none other than 3023 Q st., where Mrs. Latrobe Roosevelt has received her mail for lo these many years.

Last occupants of the graceful old Georgetown town house were Lady Dill and the late British Field Marshal Sir John Dill. When the latter died suddenly last year, Lady Dill gave up her lease and has since returned to England.

The Whitneys, however, have purchased the house outright, signed on the dotted line and will take up residence there the first of the month.

But there's little chance that the new occupants will be more than "duration" owners. The Whitney clan has lived on the same tract of land on Long Island for generations and as soon as his Army service is ended, the colonel is bound to move his family North. It's likely that he has discovered, as has many a war resident, that it's easier to buy than rent quarters in Washington.

The colonel, known in civilian days as "Sonny" Whitney, has been in uniform since Pearl Harbor; was in the thick of things back in those early days when Rommel was being pushed out of North Africa. For his studies of Romanian oil fields, work which aided in the destruction of the Ploesti plants, he was awarded the coveted Distinguished Service Medal.

REUNION abroad: When the two French-speaking, soldiering sons of William L. Batt staged a night-long reunion and talkfest in a French farmhouse not long ago, the native farmers gathered in to make it a real Franco-American operation.

Seems Bill, jr., a major with the Seventh Army, and Robert Rogers, a lieutenant with Patton's Third, discovered one another after a separation of more than two years and had a whale of a lot of things to talk about. But the curious Frenchmen, finding Yanks who had a fluent command of their language, couldn't resist the opportunity to kibitz.

Talk, when the boys could manage it, undoubtedly revolved around the latest news from the N st. home of the Senior William L. Batt, now deserted by all its young folk. Young Bill left there in 1942 as a private and Bob shortly afterward. The three girls are married, one of them, Martha, to an Army private, Robert Abbott.

Bob Batt as yet hasn't been able to arrange a meeting with the gal he left behind, but who didn't stay there. She's Peter Norris, now in France with a Government agency. Peter, they say, has adapted herself to the rigorous living conditions by clipping off her hair and donning a badly made, but durable khaki uniform.

ONE OF the Marine Corps' most colorful figures, Col. "Tubby" Thrasher, is about to forsake the military after 36 years of service.

The dapper colonel, who wears his forest greens with a special flair, will pack them away within a fortnight and set off to Italy as a member of UNRRA. "And what will you wear when you get to Italy?" asked a friend at the party given by Capt. and Mrs. Adrien Alcan.

"Oh, I'll probably settle for a pair of Army 'pinks'," grimaced the colonel who's been knocking around the world in uniform so long that he figures even Army khaki will be better than civilian dress.

PARTY GLIMPSES: Navy Capt. and Mrs. John Creighton receiving congratulations on their new Georgetown home at a housewarming party . . . it's the second remodeled residence for artistic Mrs. Creighton, who likes nothing better than doing over a nineteenth century abode . . . Submarine Comdr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Lingo wisely arranging easy chairs behind the receiving line at their reception for Vice President and Mrs. Truman, and the honor guests taking full advantage of them during a lull . . . Capt. R. M. Ladd has cards out for an "after 6" today.

PARTY POLITICS played a hand last week and Vice President Harry Truman (above) was very much in the game. Here he is being greeted by Miss Patsy Hannegan, daughter of Robert Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, with Mrs. Hannegan smiling with pride upon her pretty daughter

Miss McCann, Miles Finley Repeat Vows

All Souls' Episcopal Church was simply decorated with white altar flowers, palms and candles yesterday at 5 p. m. when Miss Barbara F. McCann, daughter of Rear Admiral Allan R. McCann, USN, and Mrs. McCann of Washington became the bride of Lieut. Miles Rush Finley, USN. Lieutenant Finley is the son of Lieut. Comdr. M. R. Finley, USN, retired, and Mrs. Finley of San Diego, Calif. The Rev. Edward S. Dunlap officiated.

Wearing ivory faille printed with satin dots and stripes, the bride was given in marriage by her father. Her dress was made with

Picture on Page 2

tight-fitted bodice, sweetheart neckline, long sleeves pointed over the hands and a full skirt with bustle bow. Her fingertip veil of illusion fell from a heart-shaped cap trimmed with satin and orange blossoms. She carried a colonial bouquet of white roses and stephanotis, centered with a white orchid.

Matron of honor was Mrs. D. B. Maher, sister of the bride. She wore a pink gown with lace bodice and net skirt and a heart-shaped lace cap with net veil. Her colonial bouquet was of mixed flowers. Wearing a gown like that of Mrs. Maher was another sister of the bride, Miss Alyn Carolyn McCann, maid of honor. Mrs. Franklin Martin was another bridal attendant as was little Helen Kathy Ridley, flower girl, cousin of the bride. The latter wore blue and carried a small basket of flowers, matching the crown of flowers in her hair.

Capt. Franklin Martin, USA, was best man. Lieut. (j. g.) Richard Carkeek and Lieut. (j. g.) James Tench, both USN, were ushers. A small reception at the Broadmoor for close friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom followed. The couple will live in Washington upon returning from a wedding trip. For traveling she chose a suit of black and chartreuse with blending chartreuse top coat and black straw hat.

Commander and Mrs. Finley came from San Diego for the rites and other out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ridley, Chelmsford, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey A. Gallup, North Adams, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Finley of Springtown, Pa.

The bride attended Long Beach Junior College in Long Beach, Calif., and King-Smith Studio School. The bridegroom was graduated from the Naval Academy.

Achsah Bowie Dorsey Engaged To Navy Officer, Lieut. Smith

Rear Admiral Benjamin Henry Dorsey, Medical Corps, USN, and Mrs. Dorsey, of Washington, and Howard County, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Achsah Bowie Dorsey, to Lieut. Lawrence Sinclair Smith, Supply Corps, USNR, son of Mr.

Picture on Page 3

and Mrs. J. Warren Smith of Washington, formerly of Miami, Fla.

Miss Dorsey attended Miss Collings' School in Newport, R. I., and was graduated with honors from Holton Arms in Washington in 1939. She was presented to society by her parents in the 1939-1940 season and also made her debut that year at the Bachelors Cotillion in Baltimore.

Lieutenant Smith was graduated from the University of Florida cum laude, in 1939, where he was a member of Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity, and of the Florida Blue Key. He was executive secretary of the Washington Junior Board of Commerce before entering the Navy. He received his commission from the Naval Reserve Midshipman's School at Northwestern University and was graduated from the Naval Supply School at Harvard University.

Recently returned from overseas duty, the prospective bridegroom is now stationed in Norfolk, Va.

Underwood & Underwood Photos

THE BACHELOR SENATOR from Tennessee, Kenneth McKellar, couldn't resist a brief chat with attractive Mrs. Jules Kohn, a visitor here from St. Louis, when they met at an official reception. Mrs. Kohn was here for the inaugural ceremonies. At top (right) is Senora de Kerpel-Fronius, who makes her home with her parents, the Venezuelan Ambassador, Dr. Diogenes Escalante and Senora de Escalante

Squatters' Sovereignty Rules Hearing Audience

By Martha Rhyne

"THIS ain't no place for anybody with heart trouble," bawled a Capitol guard as a lady complained of feeling faint and crowded—and anxious to get into the Jones-Wallace hearings Wednesday.

Wall Doxey didn't have a minute's peace. The Senate sergeant-at-arms drawled, "You know, that caucus room is a fairly big place—at least, it seemed so until practically everybody in town tried to get in it."

The Big Push

The telephones rang, the crowds came—some were nice and some were not. The whole thing exceeded expectations and warmed the hearts of oldtimers on the Hill who have been known to suspect that interest in the legislative wasn't what it should be!

"Come over and take your chance" was the advice Senator Wiley gave his constituents. It was a first come first served proposition but even the alert Capitol guard was set back on its heels by the first day's avalanche. But not again.

Thursday morning, guards were prepared. Squatters' sovereignty ruled supreme. Rows formed—five abreast the doors which swung open promptly at 10:30. Newspaper reporters, photographers and the principals were already in. A government girl who came at 9:30 found herself No. 300 in the line which formed around the well in the Senate wing.

Minor verbal skirmishes spun around the room . . . Senator Bailey's patience was on its last legs . . . There were five Rockefeller Foundation fellows, students of government, in the group . . . Khaki and blue uniforms polka-dotted the solid mass of citizenry, dowagers in furs notwithstanding.

Now all is quiet again on the Hill. And the Capitol staff is glad to know that the rest of the Cabinet will remain intact.

SENATE daughters—20 of them—will go en masse to Walter Reed Thursday afternoon to pay a visit to wounded men. This is one of the hospital projects they have incorporated with their social activities. Their luncheons—started as entertainment only—have been changed in form to late afternoon parties which Army and Navy convalescents can attend.

The club was founded during President Hoover's Administration by Marianna and Catherine Harrison, daughters of the late Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, and Lyla Townsend, daughter of former Senator John G. Townsend. Of the three, Lyla, now Mrs. Prew Savoy, is the only one still an active member. Catherine Harrison married Dr. Irvin Miller and is making her home with her mother in Mississippi. Marianna, who is Mrs. James Cummings lives out in Maryland, has two children.

The annual dinner has always been THE event of the year for Senate daughters. This year, they will meet at the Shoreham February 7 for the affair.

CONGRESSIONAL chatter: At his mother's reception for the IPRC, delegates at the Sulgrave were Maj. Kenyon Bolton, who was overseas a year, stationed in the Mediterranean theater, and his wife. They're making their home here while he's attached to the Joint Chiefs of Staff . . . You keep them straight: Jerry Voorhis, California Representative; John Vorys, Ohio Representative, and Mrs. Cuyler Vorhees, daughter of former Senator and Mrs. H. H. Schwartz. A proofreader's nightmare . . . "I'm going to write a book about it," chuckles Mrs. Cliff Davis. "The world should know the duties of a Congressman's wife." Maybe she'll call it "Unexpected Dinner Guests and No Red Points."

Representative and Mrs. Imhoff (he's Lieutenant Commander Imhoff of the Navy at this point) will entertain at cocktails this afternoon, honoring Judge and Mrs. Richard M. Duncan of St. Joseph, Mo. Commander Imhoff is back in Washington after tours of duty in New York and Chicago and hopes to be here for some time.

SENORA ISABEL DE KERPEL-FRONIUS

Botanical Gardens Send Birthday Dinner Flowers

White pompons and varicolored azaleas from the United States Botanical Gardens will serve as the main theme of the decoratinos at the annual President's Birthday dinner tomorrow night at the Mayflower.

Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius, jr., chairman of the decorations committee, is being assisted by William Frederick, aide to David Lynn, acting director of the Botanical Gardens. Also on her committee are Mrs. W. Ney Evans, Gene Ford, Mrs. Carolyn Hagner Shaw and Mrs. Irene Caldwell.

Flags of the United Nations will be grouped behind the speakers' table, where the visiting cinema stars will be seated. Brig. Gen. Albert Cox, chairman of the dinner committee, will act as toastmaster.

Several members of Washington's Diplomatic Corps and official circles have accepted invitations to the dinner. The Chinese Ambassador and Mme. Wei will be ranking guests at the table for which reservations have been made by General and Mrs. Cox.

Others at the same table will be the Secretary of State and Mrs. Stettinius, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. William Clayton, and the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller.

The former Canadian Ambassador to the United States, Leighton McCarthy, who wired from Canada for his reservations, will have several guests. Among them will be the Canadian Ambassador and Mrs. L. E. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Merchant Mahoney, Mrs. John McCarthy, Mrs. Charles R. Crawford and Lieut. and Mrs. Charles P. Stevenson.

Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean will attend the dinner, having in her party Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. William S. Knudsen, Justice and Mrs. Stanley Reed, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Emory S. Land, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Cummings, Dr. Hans Kindler and Maj. Frederick Brisson.

The Ambassador of Ecuador and Senora de Paza will have at their table the Ambassador of Portugal, Antonio de Bianchi; Senator Arthur Capper, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. A. J. Bowley, Judge Fay Bentley and Miss Christine Roberts. The Minister of New Zealand and Mrs. Berendsen will be hosts to a party, including the Minister of Iraq, Ali Jawdat; Sir George and Lady Sansom, Mrs. Randolph Kidder, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Tolley and Mrs. Paul Bastedo.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss have given their table to a group of friends. Others to attend the dinner will be Mr. and Mrs. James L. Houghteling, Senator Theodore Green, Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, Miss Carolyn Nash, Merritt Swift, Mrs. George Maurice Morris, Mrs. Wilbur Hubbard, Wilbur Ross Hubbard and Mrs. James Allan Dougherty.

Edgar Morris, chairman of the Invitations Committee, and Mrs. Morris will have as guests Rear Admiral and Mrs. H. van Keuren, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Oliver P. Echols, Mrs. J. D. Small and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Krug.

Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Anthny Muto will be Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Alexander D. Surles, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Leland W. Miller and Col. and Mrs. Curtis Mitchell.

Mr. and Mrs. Corneal J. Mack will be hosts to Mr. and Mrs. Donald Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brown, C. Kenneth Baxter, John Stewart, J. Clifford Folger and William L. Beale.

"IT'S LIKE THIS," says Lieut. Comdr. Emmet Scanlan, talking to smiling Mrs. Louis Truman, whose husband is a brother of the new Vice President. They were among guests at a party given for Vice President and Mrs. Truman

Sketch Class Slates Exhibit

A tea and exhibit of oil paintings, water colors and charcoal drawings by members of the Kensington sketch class for amateurs and others, which is conducted by Mrs. Walter B. Wells under the auspices of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, will be held at Kensington Elementary School this afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Musical selections will be given by Miss Marjorie Boyd and Mrs. George R. Evans of Kensington, and the junior group of girls who have modeled for the class during the past year will assist as hostesses for the tea.

The committee in charge of arrangements includes Mrs. Raymond J. Consley, chairman; Mrs. Weston W. Valentine, Mrs. Frederick W. Lang, Mrs. Kenly Bell and Mrs. Charles Henderson.

Envoy Plaza Returns Today

The Ambassador of Ecuador, Galo Plaza, will return today from New York, where he went to attend the dinner at the Metropolitan Museum of Art given in honor of Dr. Jose Gabriel Navarro, former Foreign Minister of Ecuador, who is visiting this country and was recently in Washington.

The Peruvian Ambassador, Pedro Beltran, will leave early this week for Peru for a stay of several weeks.

New members of the Peruvian Embassy staff who have just arrived in Washington, are Carlos Vasquez, Second Secretary, who has arrived with his bride Senora de Vasquez; and Fernando Chawalb, also Second Secretary, who is a bachelor.

Stopping at the Hotel Ormond in Ormond Beach, Fla., are Mr. and Mrs. Lionel J. Noah of Washington.

Morgans Fight

Grandsons Of Tycoon Are Soldiers

By Marie McNair

FIGHTING side by side in this World War are the Vanderbilts, the Whitneys, the Astors, and—the GI Joes.

And the Morgans? Well, it's of this illustrious family that I'm speaking now.

The great "J. P." would be pretty proud of his grandchildren and his great-grandchildren if he walked the earth today. For the Morgan service flag is studded with nine stars.

There are Col. Pierpont Morgan Hamilton, USA, and Maj. Alexander Hamilton, USMC, both stationed in Washington, sons of Mrs. Morgan Hamilton of New York, nephews of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, jr., and of Miss Anne Morgan. Mrs. Arthur Woods, their sister, who holds the rank of major in the Wac, made her home in Washington until service orders sent her to California more than a year ago.

There are the three sons of Colonel Hamilton on widely scattered battlefronts and Mrs. Woods' three sons, John, a naval aviator; Leonard, with the ski troopers, and Alexander, who, if memory serves, is in the Medical Corps. Mrs. Woods, stationed at headquarters, Army Air Forces' Training Command, at Santa Ana, has her young daughter, Carolle, with her.

WHEN Mrs. Woods joined the Wac she knew it probably meant giving up her home in Georgetown—the historic Robert Todd Lincoln House, which she had so faithfully restored. The big house is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Deering Howe of New York, with the Clifford Mallorys in the coach house, and what is known as the west wing—but is a complete house in itself—also under lease for the duration.

Colonel Hamilton, a flier in the First World War, has received the Congressional Medal of Honor for valorous deeds in the Second.

He was one of the trio of officers who volunteered to carry a flag of truce to the French commandant at Lyautey, asking him to order his troops not to resist the advance of American troops who had just landed in West Africa. On the way a fellow officer was killed at his side. He himself was taken prisoner, released after four days when the American troops had captured the post.

WHEN you carry one of those new lucite handbags your life is an open secret.

First to recognize that fact is Mrs. William Ely Chambers of New York, here to make the acquaintance of her first grandchild, born to Lieut. and Mrs. William Ely Chambers, jr., the latter formerly Miss Eleanor Neill.

Mrs. Chambers is having a lot of fun these days with her friends whose curiosity over the contents of her purse is unbounded. When the pressure gets too great she spills out the dozen or more articles with explanations. There is a magnifying glass; her grandfather's silver eye-brow comb; an antique gold toothpick, an old-fashioned gold watch.

In a tiny gold locket there is a daguerreotype of a bearded gentleman which Mrs. Chambers laughingly explains is her first husband. "Everybody I know has had at least two husbands," she explains, "so I invented this one, just to keep in the swim."

Then comes some French invasion money, a pair of dice; a perfume container, a gift for her recent silver wedding anniversary; a diamond-studded lipstick, a collar button, and—a gold compass "to find my way about Washington," Mrs. Chambers says.

* * * *

CIGARETTES may be scarce but at least the price isn't exorbitant.

Salvador Duhart, First Secretary of the Mexican Embassy, who made a quick trip to England recently with his Ambassador, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, also took a hop over to France.

In Paris he found conditions surprisingly good; the people looking well fed and the surrounding countryside being rapidly rehabilitated. But when he found himself paying 130 francs ($2.60) for a pack of American cigarettes he thought to himself "I must get out of here, back to the USA." The irony of it all was that when he did return he found he couldn't get any cigarettes at any price.

Other News And Features

Leesburg Notes	2
Down Virginia Way	2
Genevieve Reynolds	3
News of Annapolis and Naval Academy	3
Logan Clendening	3
Mary Haworth's Mail	3
Club Calendar	3
Jane Watson's Comments on Art	4
Music Notes	4
On the Chess Board	4
Washington Philatelist	4
Book Reviews	5
Radio Schedules	6
Nelson Bell's Comments on the Theater	8

Cabinet Circle Takes Boxes For Concert

Boxes for the Federal Employes' Concert this afternoon in Constitution Hall have been taken by the Secretary of War and Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. James V. Forrestal, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, jr., the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Claude R. Wickard.

Also by the Undersecretary of War and Mrs. Robert P. Patterson, the Undersecretary of the Navy and Mrs. Ralph A. Bard, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller, and the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. John J. McCloy.

In obtaining reservations, Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle, chairman of the box committee, was assisted by Mrs. William Ayres Borden, Mrs. Sylvia Carlson, Mrs. Ernest Griffith, Mrs. Emory Scott Land and Mrs. T. Roy Reid.

Other boxholders include Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Philip B. Fleming, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Edwin M. Watson, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Russell Maxwell, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Osborn, Capt. and Mrs. Edward Macauley, Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Tolley, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chubb, Miss Eleanor van Valey, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Wycoff, Mr. and Mrs. Erich Nielson, Dr. and Mrs. M. C. Auchter, Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Sellers, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Glover, jr., and Dr. and Mrs. Henry Hubbard.

Jane Schwab, Dr. Pillsbury Repeat Vows

Attired in traditional white satin, Miss Margaret Jane Schwab, daughter of Mrs. Milton F. Schwab and the late Mr. Schwab, yesterday was married to Dr. Robert Dudley Pillsbury. He is the son of Mrs. C. D. Pillsbury and the late Lieutenant Colonel Pillsbury, Omaha, Nebr., and Ontario, Canada.

The ceremony took place in St. Alban's Episcopal Church, with the Rev. Charles T. Warner officiating at 7:30 p. m. The bride's gown was made on princess lines with long sleeves and court train. Her finger-tip length veil of illusion was held with a coronet of orange blossoms and she carried a prayer book and white orchid.

Miss Barbara Ann Hobart, maid of honor, was costumed in white net with brocade bodice and white lace Dutch cap. Her bouquet was of red and white carnations. The bridesmaids, wearing identical ensembles, were Miss Katharine E. Beck and Miss Shirley A. Willige.

Dr. John G. Wiedman served as best man and ushering were Dr. Frank A. Barrett, jr., Dr. Kenneth E. Blunden, Pvt. Gilbert Mendelsohn and A. Wayne Schwab.

Following the ceremony, a small reception took place at the home of the bride's aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Schwab. When the newlyweds left later for New York, the bride was wearing an aqua-gabardine suit with brown accessories and fur coat.

Upon their return they will reside at 3413 Quebec st. The bride, a graduate of William and Mary College, is a member of Gamma Phi Beta Sorority. Dr. Pillsbury, a member of Beta Theta Pi, received his degrees at the University of Nebraska and the University of Nebraska College of Medicine. He is serving his interneship at Providence Hospital.

Miss Wallace Becomes Bride

Miss Patricia Wallace, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Melville Wallace of Washington, became the bride of Lieut. John H. Rudisill, USNR, Rock Hill, S. C., Wednesday night in Livermore Memorial Chapel, Memphis, Tenn. Lieutenant Rudisill is in school at the Aviation Officers' Engineering School.

The ceremony was performed by Lieut. (j. g.) H. R. McSwain and the bride was given in marriage by Lieut. Lawrence Robertson.

Mrs. Francis C. Thayer, 2d, New York, sister of the bride, and Lieut. Gordon Chambliss were attendants. The bridegroom's mother is Mrs. John H. Rudisill of Rock Hill. The couple will live in Memphis temporarily.

Buckinghams To Make Home In Rockville

Upon their return from a wedding trip, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Gilpin Buckingham will make their home in Rockville, Md.

The bride is the former Miss Rose Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Anderson Williams, and Dr. Buckingham is son of Dr. and Mrs. David Eastburn Buckingham.

Their wedding took place January 24 in Christ Church, Rockville, with the Rev. G. Freeland Peter performing the 8 p. m. ceremony. Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore ivory satin fashioned on princess line and an heirloom cap of lace which held her finger-tip length veil of illusion. Her bouquet was of white roses.

Mrs. William Howard Armstrong was matron of honor for her sister. Her frock was of pink lace and net and her headpiece of blue flowers. She carried a bouquet of roses and spring flowers. Miss Constance Williams, another sister, was maid of honor and wore a similar ensemble of blue with pink flowers.

Wells S. Buckingham served as best man and ushering were Lieut. Donald Buckingham, David Randall Buckingham, W. Anderson Williams and Charles Albert. A. Reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

MRS. RICHARD BUCKINGHAM
. . . Sister is matron of honor

Loudoun Woman's Club to Meet Saturday

Five to Discuss County's War Work

Leesburg, Va., Jan. 27.—"War Service in Loudoun County" will be the subject of the program, which Mrs. William S. Ashbrook, sr., will present at a meeting of the Woman's Club of Loudoun at 3 p. m. Saturday, February 3, at the Rotary Room of the Leesburg Inn. Mrs. Ashbrook is the chairman of the war service department.

Five speakers who will cover phases of war work in the county, include Mrs. J. Shenton Lodge, president and chairman of war service department of the Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs; and Mrs. John F. Kincaid, blood donor chairman of Loudoun County Chapter, American Red Cross.

Also Mrs. Amory Perkins, volunteer services chairman; Mrs. Mary P. Stabler, executive secretary of the Loudoun County chapter; and Mrs. Robert W. Nix, jr., chairman of Camp and Hospital Service.

Entertain Church Auxiliary

Misses Rebecca and Maria Harrison were hostesses to Section B, Woman's Auxiliary, St. James Episcopal Church, at their home here Friday afternoon. Plans were completed for the annual Valentine tea Friday afternoon, February 2, at the home of Mrs. Thomas M. Fendall.

A feature of the affair will be the competition for cakes, desserts and candies made without sugar. The entries will be judged at 3:30 p. m. and will be on sale at 4. Mrs. Van Iden Zeiler and Mrs. W. O. Bailey are in charge of the competition stall. Mrs. F. E. Saunders and Mrs. J. Manly Cobb will have a miscellaneous stall, which will include a display of fancy work, cakes, pickles, etc.

Mrs. John William Clemens is chairman of the committee in charge of refreshments. A silver offering will be taken at the door.

Many Attend Ball

The President's Birthday Ball, sponsored by the Loudoun chapter of the National Infantile Paralysis Foundation, was held at the Goose Creek Tavern, near Leesburg, Friday evening and attracted a large number of people.

Chairman was Edgar J. Orme, jr. Others on the committee were Mrs. Harry S. Sommers, Mrs. Winslow Williams, Mrs. Eugene F. O'Connor, Mrs. Frank P. Smoot, Ben Traylor, Theodore Reid, J. H. Symington, Reed Galleher and Newton Chamblin. Robert T. Corbell is general chairman of the campaign.

Hears of Safe Arrival

Mrs. William S. Ashbrook, sr., received a cablegram this week from the Red Cross telling of the safe arrival in England of her daughter, Mrs. Lucy Ashbrook Seidler, Red Cross recreational worker. Mrs. Seidler had been on duty in Iceland with the Ninety-second Hospital.

Mrs. Gray W. Hume will leave this week for Florida to spend several months.

Mrs. Louise King left this week for a vacation with relatives in Clinton, N. C.

Elder and Mrs. H. H. Lefferts returned to their home in Leesburg this week after a visit with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Ramsey, in Miami, and other relatives in Georgia.

Guests of Minister and Wife

Dr. Monroe Gilmour and son, David Gilmour, Charlotte, N. C., are guests of the Rev. Dr. A. D. Pollock Gilmour and Mrs. Gilmour.

Miss Helen Rhodes and Miss Helen Briesmaster, both of Washington, were weekend guests of Mr and Mrs. George D. Rhodes.

Dr. Catherine Clark, Fairfax, spent the wekend with friends in Leesburg.

Seaman Hugh Bell, USNR, spent the weekend at his home in Leesburg.

Pvt. Buddy Steadman, AUS, who is stationed at Camp Meade, spent the weekend at his home here.

Commander Bandy Gets Merit Award

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 27.—Comdr. Jack I. Bandy, USN, Severna Park, near Annapolis, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for "heroism and extraordinary achievement," the Fifth Naval District was advised recently. He distinguished himself as commanding officer of a fighter squadron and later as commander of an air group in the South Pacific area from January to August, 1943, according to the accompanying citation.

Hessler

NAVY DAUGHTER, NAVY BRIDE is Mrs. Miles Rush Finley, jr., whose marriage to Lieutenant Finley, USN, took place yesterday at All Soul's Episcopal Church. (Story on Page 1)

Down Virginia Way

Capt. Herbert Home on Leave; Veteran Gets Letter of Praise

By Nina Carter Tabb

Home on leave at Woodside Farm near Delaplane is Capt. James H. Herbert, Army Air Forces, who has come to Virginia to look after his farming interests and to visit Mr. and Mrs. John T. Ramey at Grafton.

Captain Herbert recently arrived in America from England where he has been on duty for more than a year. In December he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and the third Oak Leaf Cluster for his Air Medal for meritorious service in aerial combat over Germany.

Serving with the Eighth Air Force, Captain Herbert flies a fighter plane, the P-51 Mustang. A member of the Twentieth Fighter Group, he was commissioned in the Field Artillery 2½ years ago before he entered the Air Corps.

He received his wings at Kelly Field, Tex., and five months later was assigned to overseas combat duty.

Flew P-38s, P-51s

After arriving in England, he flew both P-38s and P-51s over Nazi territory, engaging in long range bomber escort missions and ground strafing and bombing operations behind enemy lines.

Captain Herbert was graduated from Princeton University and before entering service farmed at Woodside. He has visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Beverley Herbert in Columbia, S. C., and will return there from Woodside to spend the remainder of his leave.

On February 3 he will go to Florida for reassignment. His postwar plans are to return to Virginia—and the quiet of farm life.

Tiger Sends Letter Home

Bill Elgin, who has been overseas for some time, recently sent a letter home to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Lee Elgin of Hungry Run Farm near The Plains, which will be of much interest to his friends.

The letter of commendation from his commanding officer (the Tenth Armored Division) states: "Tigers of the Tenth, your accomplishments against the enemy have earned high praise from our Corps and Army commanders. During the first three weeks of fighting, you have liberated 100 square miles of France and occupied 50 miles of German territory.

"Many of your home town papers have already announced the Tigers as the first of General Patton's division to enter Germany. You have seized 64 towns, captured over 2000 prisoners of war and repulsed 11 counterattacks. Enemy personnel and materiel you destroyed in substantial quantities.

"All of this has been at a minimum cost to yourselves in lives lost and vehicles destroyed. I take this opportunity to commend each officer and enlisted man of this great fighting division for an outstanding performance in our first test before the enemy."

Christened in Cathedral

The young son of Lieut. Richard L. Jones, USNR, and Mrs. Jones, named David Humphrey Jones for his paternal grandfather, the late Richard Humphrey Jones of Wilmington, Del., was christened at St. Matthew's Cathedral in Washington last Sunday. The baby's mother is the former Miss Dorothy Drexel Walsh of Piedmont.

Godparents were Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Hall of Gwynedd, Pa., brother-in-law and sister of Mrs. Jones. Lieutenant Jones is stationed in Hawaii and has not yet seen his son, born December 5 at Georgetown Hospital in the Capital.

His family was represented at the christening by his mother and his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Chester Jones. The maternal grandmother, Mrs. William F. Walsh of Berkley Farm, also attended the christening.

Mr. and Mrs. James Alexander Walsh, also of Berkley Farm, were visitors to Washington the past week where they entertained at a party prior to his reporting for induction into the service at Richmond. Mr. Walsh, who has been engaged in farming in Loudoun County for a number of years, joins the Army as the twelfth member of his immediate family in service.

Browning-Day Marriage Told

Mr. and Mrs. Sterling E. Day of Damascus, Md., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Kathleen Adelaide Day, to Lindsay Molesworth Browning, USNR, son of Mrs. Allie Browning and the late Mr. Browning of Mount Airy, Md.

The ceremony was performed the evening of January 14 in the Methodist Church at Damascus, with the Rev. Jacob Snyder, pastor, officiating.

Escorted and given in marriage by her father, the bride had her sister-in-law, Mrs. Roger Day, as matron of honor. Little June Watkins, foster cousin of the bride, was junior maid of honor. The bride's brother, Roger Day, was best man and ushering were the bride's cousin, W. Lee Watkins, Robert Mullinix and Austin Mullinix.

The bridegroom, back from a year's service overseas, participated in the Normandy invasion. He will report to the Norfolk Training Base for his next assignment.

Rockhold-Primm Plans Announced

H. K. Rockhold of Chillicothe, Mo., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Rowena Grace Rockhold, to Paul H. Primm of Washington. The wedding will take place in May at Foundry Methodist Church.

Miss Rockhold has been employed in Washington for several years. She was formerly secretary to Commissioner Ray C. Wakefield of the Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. Primm attended both George Washington and Georgetown Universities, graduating from the latter with an LL. B. degree. He is in the insurance business and is also president of the choir of National City Christian Church.

Visit in Welbourne

Middleburg, Va., Jan. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Southgate Morison of Baltimore, spent the past weekend with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel H. Morison, in Welbourne, near Middleburg. The senior Morisons entertained at a dinner party last Saturday evening, honoring her sister, Miss Elizabeth Lemmon, who was celebrating her birthday anniversary.

Frank Farrells To Make Home In Washington

Planning to make their home temporarily in Washington are Capt. Frank Farrell, USMC, and his bride, the former Doris Warner, daughter of Mrs. J. LeRoy Warner of New York and the late Mr. Warner. The bridegroom is son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Farrell of New York.

Their marriage took place yesterday at 4:30 p. m. in Our Lady's Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. The Rev. Thomas F. Maher officiated and the bride's uncle gave her in marriage.

Wearing white satin, made princess style with peplum and collar of chantilly lace, a veil of French tulle with orange blossoms coronet, the bride carried a bouquet of white lilacs and orchids.

Miss Joan Mehler, maid of honor, was attired in blue with a short veil of blue tulle held by a coronet. Her flowers were yellow carnations and freesia. Lieut. James Ruddy, USN, was best man. A small reception followed at the Plaza Hotel.

The bride, a graduate of Berkeley Institute and of Packer Junior College, made her debut in New York. Captain Farrell served 2½ years in the South Pacific with the First Marine Division. A graduate of New York University, he is a member of the Players, Dutch Treat Club and the Artists' and Writers' Society.

Kuch-Russell Nuptials Read

Making their home at Langley Field, where the bridegroom is stationed, are Capt. Charles F. Kuch, jr., USAAF, and his bride, the former Miss Eloise Grace Russell.

Their marriage took place earlier this month at St. John's Episcopal Church, Mount Rainier, Md., with the Rev. Richard H. Wilmer, jr., officiating, assisted by Chaplain Walter P. Plumley.

The bride, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip P. Russell, was given in marriage by her father. Miss Shirley M. Kuch, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor and other attendants were Mrs. Leslie Szemore and Miss Gertrude Pelka.

Captain Kuch, sr., USA, Montpelier, Vt., father of the bridegroom, served as best man.

After a reception in the home of the bride's parents the couple left for a brief honeymoon in New York.

Captain Kuch, who served with the Eighth Air Force, received two presidential citations, the Distinguished Flying Cross with three Oak Leaf clusters, the Air Medal, the Silver Star and the Purple Heart.

Bridal Couple In New York

In New York at the Waldorf-Astoria are Maj. and Mrs. Albert M. Morgan, who spent their honeymoon here at the Mayflower with Major Morgan's parents, E. F. Morgan, former Governor of West Virginia, and Mrs. Morgan.

Major Morgan and his bride were married recently in Morgantown, W. Va., where the families of both have lived for many generations. Mrs. Morgan is the former Miss Elizabeth Cox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Cox and niece of Mrs. Thomas Richard Cowell. She attended Mount Vernon Seminary and made her debut here.

Major Morgan, who served 29 months in the Aleutians, spent his boyhood in Washington, living at the Mayflower where his parents have made their home for many years. His father was Governor of West Virginia from 1921 to 1929, and later was legal adviser to the Department of Commerce.

Returns to Alexandria

Middleburg, Va., Jan. 27.—Mrs. George McGill Carter returned to her home in Alexandria Monday after a visit with Mrs. Jane Foster Palmer at Glenville. Mrs. Robinson McIlvaine and her son, Steve, are visiting her father, William C. Stevenson, at his home, Eglinton.

MISS LOIS L. DESSEZ
. . . To be February Bride

Whitehead-Wilson Rites Solemnized In Williamsburg

A marriage of interest here took place last week at Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg, Va., when Miss Frances Virginia Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Warren Wilson of Rushmere, Va., and Lieut. Blair C. Whitehead, Army Air Corps, were wedded. The Rev. Francis H. Craighill officiated.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore ivory satin with finger-tip veil of illusion falling from a latticed Juliet cap. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses, bouvardia and orchids.

Miss Virginia Chandler was maid of honor; Miss Charlotte Lide and Miss Odie Beckham were bridesmaids. Robert C. Heterick of Bethesda, Md., was best man. Ushers were John Moriarity of Alexandria and J. W. Morrison, jr., of Richmond.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Whitehead left for a wedding trip in the South. Mrs. Whitehead was graduated from Randolph Macon Woman's College. Lieutenant Whitehead has just returned from 18 months duty in the Southwest Pacific.

Club Will Honor Danish Diplomat

Before leaving for New York this evening, Henrik de Kauffmann, Danish Minister, will be guest of honor at the United Nations Club in its tribute to Denmark tonight from 7 to 11 p. m.

Planning to attend the dinner dance are Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. C. Brun, Mr. and Mrs. Povl Bang-Jensen, Carl Husum, Johannes Rechenborff and Miss Ana Anna Andersen.

Hostesses for the evening will include Mrs. Pauline Johnson and the Misses Lucy and Helen Bradshaw, Beryl Cadogan, Maria Perez, Ruth Bell and Carol Lee Kranz.

Tuesday evening at the club, Mrs. Roosevelt will cut the President's Birthday cake. In the receiving line will be the French Ambassador and Mme. Bonnet and the Chinese Ambassador and Mme. Wei.

French Delegates Meet Capitalites At Adrien Alcans

Several of the French delegates to the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference, concluded last week in Hot Springs, Va., attended the 6 to 8 p. m. party Thursday given by Capt. and Mrs. Adrien Alcan.

The hosts, who also attended the conference, invited a small group of their Washington friends to meet the visiting French experts on Pacific affairs.

In the latter group were Jean Burney, for whom the party was given; Col. V. A. Morizon, Chief of Staff of the French Military Mission; M. and Mme. C. A. Valesni, Lieut. Comdr. Pierre de Bellaigne, aide to Admiral Raymond Fenard.

Others there included Blevins Davis, New York; George Williams, the Netherlands Naval Attache; Rear Admiral Meijer Ranneft, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Jackson, Prof. and Mrs. Andre Mayer and many more.

Lois Dessez Selects Date For Nuptials

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Victor Dessez of Washington announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lois Lorraine Dessez, to Robert Battey Troutman, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Battey Troutman of Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Dessez attended Fairfax Hall Junior College in Waynesboro, Va. and was graduated in June, 1941. Mr. Troutman attended the University of Georgia and upon graduation entered Harvard Law School, and graduated in 1941.

The wedding will take place at St. Patrick's Church on February 8 at 8:30 p. m.

Jean Smith's Marriage Told

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reginald Smith of Cabin John, Md., announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Jean Smith, to Matthew Oliver Summerlin of Mount Olive, N. C. The double-ring ceremony was performed several days ago by the Rev. J. C. Gulley of Alexandria, Va., at Potomac Heights Community Church.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, was attended by Mrs. Richard C. Davis, matron of honor.

Nelson M. Bortz was best man. Bridesmaids were Miss Mary Dinan of New York, and Miss Carolina Summerlin of Mount Olive, sister of the bridegroom. Lieut. Richard C. Davis and Maj. Arthur Simpson were ushers.

The candlelight service was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents. The bridegroom, who was graduated from Mars Hill College, attended premedical school at Wake Forrest before entering the Navy. He recently returned from 18 months in the Mediterranean theater. He is the son of Mrs. Leslie Perry Summerlin of Mount Olive.

Webster-Campbell Troth Revealed

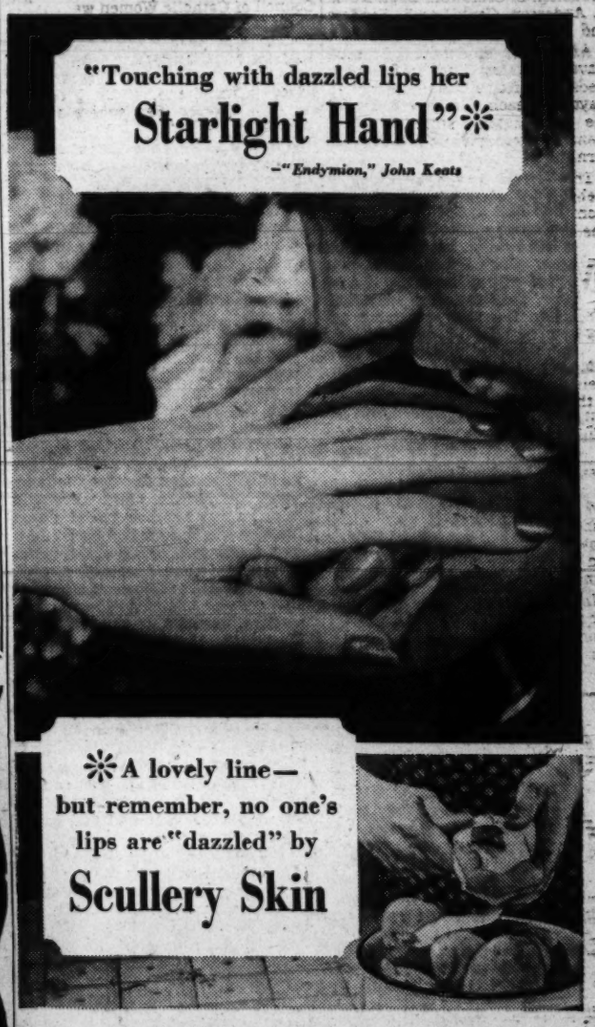
Mr. and Mrs. Ormsby Palmer Webster, Solomons, Md., now vacationing at West Palm Beach, Fla., announce the engagement of their daughter, Grayce Alwilda, to Ensign Robert H. Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Campbell, Toronto, Ohio.

The bride-elect attended the Hannah More Academy, St. Mary's Seminary and is a graduate of Marjorie Webster College. Ensign Campbell received his degree at Purdue University.

Daughter Is Born

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Palenchar of Niles, Mich., formerly of Washington, announce the arrival of a daughter, Catherine Anne, born January 19 in St. Joseph's Hospital, South Bend, Ind.

"SOAPING" DULLS HAIR
HALO GLORIFIES IT!
Here's why your very first Halo Shampoo will leave your hair aglow with natural luster!
1. Halo reveals the true natural beauty of your hair the very first time you use it . . . leaves it shimmering with glorious dancing highlights.
2. Even finest soaps leave dingy soap-film on hair. But Halo contains no soap . . . made with a new type patented ingredient it cannot leave soap-film!
3. Needs no lemon or vinegar after-rinse . . . Halo rinses away, quickly and completely!
4. Makes oceans of rich, fragrant lather, in hardest water . . . leaves hair sweet, naturally radiant!
5. Carries away unsightly loose dandruff like magic!
6. Lets hair dry soft and manageable, easy to curl!
Get Halo Shampoo today . . . in 10¢ or larger sizes.
HALO SHAMPOO
For Normal, Oily or Dry Hair
REVEALS THE HIDDEN BEAUTY IN YOUR HAIR!

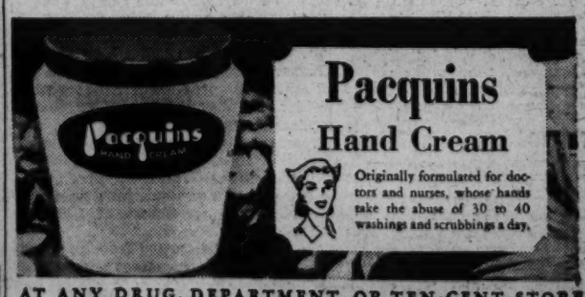


Don't let kitchen chores make your hands look OLD

IT TAKES a soft, young-looking hand to bring a man's lips closer...and closer...But in spite of kitchen drudgery, your hands can be as smoothly enchanting as your face. Use Pacquins Hand Cream daily to help counteract the harsh, drying effects of housework and weather...to lend your hands a look of milky-white softness and smoothness!

It was originally formulated for doctors and nurses. They have their hands in water 30 to 40 times a day, so they *need* an effective cream.

Pacquins is creamy-smooth, fragrant—wonderfully effective!


Pacquins
Pacquins
Hand Cream
Originally formulated for doctors and nurses, whose hands take the abuse of 30 to 40 washings and scrubbings a day.

AT ANY DRUG, DEPARTMENT, OR TEN-CENT STORE

Mrs. Carter Forms Club For New Solons' Wives

By Genevieve Reynolds.

About 20 years ago, energetic Mrs. Albert Carter, wife of a California representative, sent out invitations to other congressional wives to form a get-acquainted club. Thus the 69ers were born.

This week Mrs. Carter organized the 79 Club—composed of wives of new members of Congress. A small group met at the Mayflower for that purpose. Mrs. E. H. Hedrick of West Virginia was named president and Mrs. Sherman Adams of New Hampshire, first vice president.

Other officers elected include Mrs. George B. Schwade of Oklahoma, second vice president; Mrs. John J. Riley of South Carolina, third vice president; Mrs. Tom Pickett of Texas, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Joe W. Erwin of North Carolina, secretary, and Mrs. George P. Miller of California, treasurer.

Each year since the 69ers banded together, Mrs. Carter has organized the succeeding clubs for new congressional wives. The first meeting, usually a tea, is held at her home. Come February 22, she will entertain the 69ers and the 79ers at a tea. 'Twill be a sort of anniversary for the former.

Amazes Her Listeners

President of the original 69ers, Mrs. Carter was named honorary member of the 79 Club this week.

When Mrs. Carter organizes a new club she admonishes the members, "Have a good time. Get all you can from the city. Don't pass up any opportunity to learn and broaden your horizon. You may not be back after two years.

"This bit of advice always brings a look of amazement to the faces of the women," chuckles Mrs. Carter, who has seen many come and go. "I'm out myself now."

Will Entertain Vets

If Mahomet can't come to the mountain—then the mountain will go to him. So members of the Women's City Club are forming a group from the roster to work with the Red Cross in entertaining servicemen in Walter Reed, St. Elizabeth and otner hospitals. Miss Edith Sigity has been named to head the club's hospital service men's recreation.,

For many months the Women's City Club has been entertaining servicewomen. Today the British Ats will be honor guests at a tea which was arranged by Lady Sansom.

Local Clubs Stress Peace

Practically every club in town is studying and stressing postwar peace plans. International unity through education was emphasized in talks given at a tea and reception by Court Glen, **Catholic Daughters of America**, held this week at the home of Mrs. Clara Lapp. Mrs. Thomas G. Garrison, Colorado, president of the National Council of Catholic Women was the principal speaker . . . Dr. Helen Dwight Reid, head of the American Association of University Women's International Education section, gave a learned and revealing talk on "The Western Hemisphere and World Affairs" before members of the **Woman's National Farm and Garden Association** at a luncheon meeting Friday.

Did You Know That . . .?

Mrs. Dorothy Ann Bates, president of the Chevy Chase Chapter, National Society of Arts and Letters, yesterday announced that the society's first scholarship was given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, who as Eleanor Searle attained great fame as a concert singer. Last year Mrs. Whitney received a doctor of music degree from Florida Southern College.

The D. C. Federation of Women's Clubs is inaugurating an intensive home nursing course for its members. Mrs. Newton C. Wing, chairman of the federation's American Home, outlined plans for the course at a meeting this week.

Members of the Phyllis Lyman Colony, National Society of New England, attending the national board meeting and past presidents' luncheon in New York recently were Mrs. George E. McCann, chaplain general; Mrs. M. H. Cogan, corresponding secretary-general. Also, Mrs. Warren C. Kendall, president and Mrs. George L. Palmer, registrar, colony officers.

Mrs. Roosevelt headed the list of distinguished patrons for the Mother's Club and Cadets of St. John's card party and dance Friday night at the Statler Hotel. Mrs. Hervey J. L'Heureux, president, was in charge of arrangements.

Bits of This and That . . .

Mrs. Herman Tocker was awarded a prize for selling the largest amount of war bonds during the Sixth War Bond drive for **Washington Chapter of Hadassah . . . District of Columbia League of Republican Women** has designated Monday, February 5, for its board and regular meeting. Senator Wayne L. Morse of Oregon, will discuss the pros and cons of the Montgomery Ward seizure case following the 1 p. m. board meeting. Place is the Statler Hotel . . . **Council of District of Columbia Society, Daughters of Colonial Wars, meets tomorrow at 3 p. m. at 1851 Columbia rd. Mrs. Nellie De Armond Byrant, president, will present new names for membership** . . . Professor Ramon Ramos will discuss Cuban Customs and Romance on "Meet the World in Washington" program tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. at Scott's Hotel. There will be Cuban music by Miss Helen Ermergh, soprano; Miss Dorothy Jean Thomas, pianist, and Miss Betty Wiens, accordionist. This program is the fifteenth in a series presented by the **Recreation and Hospitality Committee, Dupont Circle area** of which Miss Anne Darlington is chairman. Special guests will be members of the **Travel Club.**

MRS. WALTER THOMASON, JR.
. . . *In St. Paul's Church*

Wedding Trip Takes Couple To Florida

St. Paul's Church in Alexandria was the setting for yesterday's ceremony, uniting Miss Gwendolyn Watts and Capt. Walter Aldine Thomason, jr., AUS.

The bride is daughter of Mrs. Florence Watts, Raleigh, N. C., and William Bryant Watts, Williamston, N. C. Captain Thomason is son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomason, Charlotte.

Officiating at the 8 p. m. service was the Rev. Thomas A. Fraser, jr. Mr. Watts gave his daughter in marriage. Her costume was of white satin with circular train and a full length veil held with a Juliet cap of seed pearls. She carried a bouquet of white orchids.

Maid of honor was Miss Mary Anne Heydenreich, wearing white satin, plume hat, long coral gloves and carrying red camellias and ivy. Mrs. A. Kenly Thorn, Miss Helen Henry and Miss Eveleth Hale were bridesmaids, wearing similar ensembles with jade green gloves.

Mr. Thomason was best man for his son and ushers were Lieut. Frederick S. Cresswell, Capt. David T. Anderson, Capt. Leo F. Sanders and William Mason Dillard.

After a reception at the Belle Haven Country Club, the newlyweds left for a wedding trip to Daytona Beach. They will live at the Huntington Terrace Apartments, Alexandria, upon their return.

The bride attended Marjorie Webster School and Captain Thomason is a graduate of North Carolina State College.

'Making Do,' Guilds Topic

Members of Goodwill Guild and their guests will meet for luncheon in the recreation room of the Goodwill Industries, Friday at 1 p. m. Following a brief business meeting at which Mrs. Samuel Herrick, president, will preside, there will be a talk on the reuse of clothing and hats. Mrs. Isabelle Boone, fashion counsellor, will speak and show sketches of madeover apparel and exhibit hats of her own design.

In making luncheon plans Mrs. John A. Massey, chairman, is to be assisted by Mrs. Stanley J. O'Connor, Mrs. Fred S. Rogers, Mrs. F. M. Goodwin and Mrs. Anker Lyhne.

Club Calendar

TODAY

American Association of University Women—Tea dance, from 4 to 7 p. m.

Arts Club of Washington—Tea and opening exhibition of water colors, 5 to 6:30 p. m.

Business and Professional Women's Club—Tea, in honor of women members of Congress at the Mayflower, Chinese Room, 4 to 6 p. m.

TOMORROW

The Washington Club—Book chat with review by Mrs. Mark Eldredge, 11 a. m.

Woman's National Democratic Club—Education committee meeting, 11 a. m.; luncheon with guest speaker, Mme. Wei, 12:30 p. m.

American Association of University Women—Program by the International Relations Committee with guest speaker, Dr. Anup Singh.

National League of American Pen Women—Business meeting, 8 p. m.

TUESDAY

Hamlin Club—Meeting in honor of Mrs. Oscar Fisher at the home of Mrs. Al Morgenstein, 3020 Rodman st., 8:30 p. m.

The Washington Club—Meeting with speaker, Senator Claude Pepper, 11 a. m.

Business and Professional Women's Club—Glee Club meets at the home of Miss Jennis Harris, 1409 21st st., 7:30 p. m.; Red Cross surgical dressings unit meets at 3020 Massachusetts ave., 6:30 to 9 p. m.

St. Paul's Academy Guild—Executive board meets, 1:30 p. m., in the school hall.

WEDNESDAY

Ebonia Club—Business meeting at the YWCA, 17th and K sts., 1 p. m.

B'nai B'rith Women Argo—Meeting at the Jewish Community Center, 12:30 p. m.

Chevy Chase Woman's Club—Music section, dinner and entertainment, 7 p. m.

The Washington Club—Luncheon, 1 p. m.

THURSDAY

Chevy Chase Woman's Club—Art section meets with guest speaker, Miss Clara Saunders, 2 p. m.

Petworth Woman's Club—Meeting at the Petworth Methodist Church with guest speaker, Mrs. Maude Busno, 12 p. m.

FRIDAY

Chevy Chase Woman's Club—Civics section meets, 12 p. m.

DAR—District National Defense Committee meets with guest speaker, Dr. Helen Dwight Reid, 11 a. m.

SATURDAY

Business and Professional Women's Club—Volunteer Canteen Unit meets at Service Club No. 1, 306 9th st., 8 p. m.

Underwood & Underwood Photo

BIRTHDAY PARTY GUESTS at Miss Melba Tercero's luncheon were (left to right) Miss Maruca Tercero, Miss Celita Montealgre and Miss Nydia Reyes. The young hostess who was 15 years old on that occasion entertained at the Mayflower Lounge. She is a student at Georgetown Visitation Convent and the daughter of a former Nicaraguan Minister, Luis De Bayle

Birthday Ball in Annapolis Enlists Support of Society

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 27.—The President's Birthday Ball in Annapolis this year will take place on January 30 at Carvel Hall. This benefit will enlist the interest and support of Annapolis society, and promises to be the outstanding charity project of the midwinter season.

Mrs. John R. Beardall, wife of Rear Admiral Peardall, USN, superintendent of the Naval Academy, will be among hostesses for the occasion. Others will include Mrs. Wilbur R. Dulin, wife of State Senator Dulin; Mrs. William U. McCready, wife of the Mayor of Annapolis; Mrs. Louis N. Phipps, wife of Captain Phipps, AUS; Mrs. William N. Thomas, wife of Captain Thomas, chaplain of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Stuart Purves.

A number of informal farewell parties were given during the past week for Captain Alexander G. Thorington, USN, and Mrs. Thorington. Captain Thorington has been detached as executive officer of the mathematics department, United States Naval Academy, and left this week for sea duty. Mrs. Thorington and daughter will make their home in Montgomery, Ala., during Captain Thorington's absence.

Give Cocktail Party

Members of the department of mathematics, Naval Academy, entertained at a cocktail party in honor of Captain Thorington and of Comdr. Leo G. May, USN, who will be the new executive officer of the department.

Commander May, Mrs. May, young son, Leo May, jr., and daughter, Priscilla Lane, are occupying their quarters at Apartment E-6, Perry Circle, on the academy reservation, after their recent arrival from California.

Commander May has just returned from sea duty, during which time his wife and children made their home with Mrs. May's grandparents, Capt. J. M. Ellicott, in Mare Island, Calif.

The officers of the electrical engineering department, U. S. Naval Academy, were hosts Wednesday at the officers' mess, North Severn, at a cocktail party in honor of Comdr. H. B. McLean, USN, who was detached January 17 from his duty as executive officer of the department, and Mrs. McLean.

Commander McLean is leaving for sea duty. Mrs. McLean will continue to make her home at their residence, 311 Monterey ave., Wardour.

Lieut. Eugene Ziurys, USNR, was host at a cocktail party recently in honor of the members of the engineering department, U. S. Engineering Experiment Station.

Midshipmen Attend Dance

A tea for Catholic midshipmen was held Saturday afternoon, January 20, from 2 to 5:30 p. m. in St. Mary's Hall, under the direction of the Rev. Father Francis X. Murphy, C. SS. R.

The midshipmen who attend Calvary Methodist Church were guests Saturday night at a banquet in the schoolroom of the church. The Women's Society of Christian Service, of which Mrs. William Lyons is chairman, served the supper.

The annual "hard times" party of the Annapolis Cotillion took place Friday evening in the Mirror Room of Carvel Hall. "Tacky" costumes were worn by the members and the event was the most hilarious of the series of dances sponsored by the cotillion.

Comdr. William E. Crooks, MC, USN, and Mrs. Crooks, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Anne, to Lieut. Ernest Paul Smith, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Smith of Edgefield, S. C. The wedding will take place in the near future in San Francisco, Calif.

Miss Crooks, a graduate of Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C,. is now supervising dancing and dramatics in Oakland. She is making her home with her sister, Mrs. R. Sloan Rankin, wife of Lieutenant Rankin, USN, in San Francisco.

Lieutenant Smith has been on sea duty since his graduation from the Naval Academy in 1941.

Miss Calabrese a Bride

Miss Catherine Josephine Calabrese, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Calabrese, Annapolis, and Sergt. John Cannoni, son of Anthony Cannoni and the late Mrs. Cannoni, Charleroi, Pa., were married at 3 p. m. Thursday, January 18, in St. Mary's Church. The Rev. Neal Sullivan performed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert George Horne, New York and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Isabelle Redding Horne, to Lieut. William Donald Rendall, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Rendall, Annapolis. The wedding will take place in June.

DAR Unit Sets Luncheon

Little John Boyden Chapter, DAR, will meet with Mrs. Carlos Campbell, 1607 Arlington Ridge, Arlington, Va., Thursday. Luncheon will be served at 1 p. m.

Chase-Statler

NAVY DAUGHTER BRIDE-ELECT is Miss Achsah Bowie Dorsey, whose engagement to Lieut. Lawrence Sinclair Smith, USNR, is announced by her parents, Rear Admiral Benjamin H. Dorsey, USN, and Mrs. Dorsey. (Story on page 1.)

Business Club Will Entertain Women Solons

Women members of Congress will be greeted at a tea given in their honor by the District's Business and Professional Women's Club and their guests today, from 4 to 6 p. m., in the Mayflower Hotel. Wives of the Cabinet members and of the Supreme Court justices will serve at the tea tables.

Chairman of arrangements is Mrs. May Thompson Evans, special administrative assistant of the War Manpower Commission, assisted by Mrs. Lucy S. Howorth, member of Board of Veterans' Appeals; Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, member of Social Security Board; Miss Frieda S. Miller, chief of Women's Division of Department of Labor; Ellen K. Raedy, judge of Muncipal Court of D. C., and Fay Bentley, judge of the Juvenile Court of D. C.

Others assisting include Mrs. Augusta Brown, Miss Elsie Caldwell, Miss Alla Clary, Mrs. Izetta Jewel Miller, Miss Rena Pond and Mrs. Franklin G. Sartwell.

The tea is sponsored by the legislative committee, with Miss Sue Watwood as chairman.

Mrs. Bowker Will Be Feted

Mrs. Roy C. Bowker, State regent, District DAR, will be guest of honor at a party given by the executive and entertainment committees of the Regents' Club for its members tomorrow at 8 p. m. at the chapter house.

A business session will be followed by a program directed by the committee of which Mrs. J. D. Skinner is chairman. Refreshments will be served in the dining room.

Mrs. Guy Withers, president, will be hostess, assisted by Mrs. Thomas B. Dimmick, Mrs. S. W. McIntosh, Mrs. Manly G. Miller and Mrs. C. Dell Floyd.

Artist to Address Chevy Chase Club

Art section of the Woman's Club of Chevy Chase, Md., will have Miss Clara Rossman Saunders as guest speaker at the monthly meeting Thursday at 2 p. m. Her subject will be "Washington Collections of Art."

Miss Saunders has studied art under many famous painters, in America and Europe, and has exhibited and received awards in local and national exhibits.

Mrs. R. C. Ellis will give a short synopsis of the picture of the month. Soloist will be Mrs. Myron Witters. Mrs. Hewitt Griggs Robertson, chairman, welcomes all members and their guests.

Mrs. Smith Reveals Committee Heads

Mrs. Arthur Clarendon Smith, president of the Democratic Women's National Council, has announced the following committee chairmen will serve for the dinner honoring Vice President and Mrs. Truman in the Chinese Room of the Mayflower Hotel, Thursday, at 7 p. m.

Mrs. Paul D. Hammacher, general chairman of the dinner; Mrs. Floyd L. Cook, co-chairman; Mrs. Walter H. Maloney, chairman of program and toastmistress; Miss Inez Justus, chairman of reservations; Mrs. May Frank Rhoads, chairman of tickets; Mrs. Estelle Whiting, chairman of seating arrangements; and Mrs. Corrine Grim, chairman of the hostess committee.

Rabbi to Address B'nai B'rith Women

A dessert luncheon will precede the regular meeting of B'nai B'rith Women Argo Wednesday, 12:30 p. m., at the Community Center.

Rabbi Albert Yanow, Hillel director at the University of Maryland, will be the guest speaker. Mrs. Sonia Gelbman, singer, will offer several selections. All members are invited. Mrs. Louis Dubit, president, will preside.

Dinner to Honor Trumans

The Vice President and Mrs. Harry S. Truman will be guests of honor of the Democratic Women's National Council at a dinner in the Chinese Room of the Mayflower Hotel Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Life's Threads Compensation For Each Other

By Logan Clendening, M. D.

Life hangs on a thread. Usually it hangs on a number of threads, and they are so many and complicated that they compensate for each other.

For this reason, in general, man is a pretty tough organism. He can get drunk or doped and fall off trestles and out of fourth story windows, and fight in the rain and get a bullet through his chest or his stomach, or stay in a boat in the open sea for days on end, or live surrounded by enemies in trees on a tropical island and still come through and tell the tale.

Vulnerable Places Few

But physiologists have found a few vulnerable places in the body that are really threads, and if they are seriously disturbed, life does flicker out or get pretty much mixed up.

One of these is the carotid sinus. It is a small mass of nerve cells lying over the carotid artery in the neck. It is an insignificant set of nerve cells, but of late it has been found that it sends connections to the heart, to the nerves of blood vessels all over the body, to nerves that have to do with the heart rate, the blood pressure and the circulation of the blood in the brain.

A man who began to have dizzy spells in the morning, just as soon as he was dressed, and every once in a while he would do a complete faint just as he sat down to the breakfast table.

Carefully Examined

He was examined carefully but none of his doctors could find anything wrong.

Finally he just happened to mention to his doctor that he had recently had to purchase some new collars, and he thought they were too tight for him. The doctor found that by making pressure on the neck of this man in the region of the carotid artery, he could reproduce the dizzy and fainting spells. By simply getting some larger collars the condition entirely cleared up.

A Recent Theory

A few years ago it was constriction of the blood vessels to the kidneys that was the basis of high blood pressure. Lots of kidneys were hitched into place or removed by the surgeons and some antikidney poison extract was made up and given to a number of patients. Some favorable effects were observed, but more or less that fervor has passed on, and the order of the dry is now the carotid sinus reflex.

However, by pressure over the carotid sinus in the neck, many functional heart disorders and runaway heart rates can be influenced. The action of several drugs is probably through their inhibition or stimulation of the carotid sinus.

Pennsylvanians to Dance

Representative Thomas E. Scanlon, president of the Pennsylvania State Society, announces the annual Congressional ball will be held Tuesday, February 6, from 10 p. m. to 1 a. m., in the West Ballroom of the Shoreham Hotel. Further information may be obtained from the secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Ray J. Whitney, Falls Church 1962.

Mary Haworth's Mail

Girl Asks Meaning of Her Calm Reaction To Announcement From Man She Loves That Another Lady's Charms Also Beguile Him

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: For five years I have loved, and been loved by, a very brilliant musician. He, because of his temperament, has hurt me innumerable times. He is given to moods which he has never been able, or tried, to manage. Our plans to marry were always beset with indecision,—partly mine, partly his. Like everyone else, he is now in service.

Until a month ago, his letters were full of happy plans for our future. Then he wrote that he had "learned to love someone else." However, he said that he hadn't stopped loving me; only that he had found in her those things he had never discovered in me, whereas I had qualities he never could find in her. He went on to say, "You haven't lost me entirely, anymore than she has gained me completely." The girl doesn't know of his feelings for her, because she is deeply in love with someone else. He suggests that it would be a blessing if I could cry it all out of my system.

Is She Numb From Shock?

I DON'T feel that way at all. Maybe the shock hasn't penetrated; or maybe it's a relief to have a stormy experience taken out of my hands. I honestly don't know what I think. He has completely absorbed my time, affection and thought for years,—we are both 27,—and although he has never completely instilled in me a feeling of security about his dependability, I have never had the slightest doubt about his devotion to me.

Can you, from this incoherent sketch, help me analyze his letter, his attitude and my reception of it. I might add, he ends his letter on a decidedly confused note. He says, "Maybe, some time if I see you, I shall be able to tell you more."

S. K.

Case Where Two Outgrow Habit

DEAR S. K.: Here is my interpretation of Mr. Prima Donna's rainbow chasing and your yawning reaction to it: 1. I think your long-time liaison, characterized by stormy clashes and skittish evasion of double harness, was a case of propinquity. You sort of drifted together, and before you knew it, were cut off from the crowd and trying to make the best of each other.

2. When circumstances of war forced a separation, both of you began almost immediately, although unawarely, to grow away from the habit-formed sense of interdependency that had fettered your actions and spirits for years. And Mr. P. D., being an emotionally extravagant and emotionally coddled fellow, to whom romantic love is a necessity of existence, and wanting his love object always near at hand, cast about involuntarily for a new adventure-in-propinquity,—and found the perfect answer to his unconscious requirements, for the time being, in a girl who seems guaranteed unattainable, inasmuch as she is deeply in love with another man. You, in the meantime, have been enjoying a welcome rest from high-tension emoting.

Man Engrossed In Self-Worship

THE FACT that the girl doesn't know, or hasn't heard from his lips, about Mr. P. D.'s incense-burning to her, and furthermore isn't likely to return it; plus the fact that his knees never could support him to the altar with you, indicate that he is not within hailing distance of psychological maturity; and that being in love, for him, is simply a matter of fixing on a female as a kind of stage property, indispensable to his enactment of a one-man opera, having to do (though he doesn't guess it) with Mr. P. D.'s passionate, worshipful self-engrossment.

In reporting his recently divided mind, Mr. P. D. is struggling to say that Girl No. 2 has a fresh gift for eliciting new facets of the artiste in him; without, however, eclipsing your tried and true talents for highlighting his regular performance; and that it would be awfully hard to decide which rendition of himself he most preferred,—himself yearning to the unattainable or condescending to you,—if obliged to make a clean-cut choice. And I think it is because your soul is wearily wise to the flamboyant capers of his underdone personality that you really don't care much how he might decide; and would in fact experience a lift of relief if he vanished like a comet from your scheme of things.

M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column; not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Dinner Meeting Set By Ninety-Niners

Washington chapter of the Ninety-Niners will meet Wednesday, February 7, 6 p. m. at the Blackstone Hotel. Miss Blanca Palacios, secretary of the U. S. Wing of the Inter-American Escadrille, will be guest speaker.

All Ninety-Niners are invited to this dinner meeting. Reservations are being taken at National headquarters, District 2808.

You're so pretty
...though you're over thirty... because you can help keep your skin appealingly fresh and young looking with famous Dorothy Gray Cellogen Cream. This richly lubricating night cream contains an active hormone ingredient that your skin can absorb. Use faithfully... soon your skin takes on a radiant, smoother, younger look.
$5, plus tax
CELLOGEN CREAM
Dorothy Gray
Dorothy Gray
AMERICAN DESIGN OF BEAUTY
Copyright, 1945, by Dorothy Gray, Ltd.

Ancient Concept of Christianity Meets Contemporary Needs

Triptychs Now Take Religious Art to War

By Jane Watson

Judging by the exhibit of triptychs to remain on view at the Corcoran Gallery of Art throughout this coming week, there is nothing soft about the religious concepts men in the armed forces have requested to be carried out for decoration of their portable panels. On shipboard, in camp, or in the field the Deity does not appear as protector but as a source of strength. Madonnas or angels are not half so much in demand as the figure of Christ or the Archangel Michael.

It was the gift of a triptych by Mrs. Junius Morgan to one of the big new battleships which began a civilian, nondenominational enterprise which has been growing since 1940. Over 300 of these tripartite religious panels have been executed by artists for men in the service, the cost being covered by donations from private individuals, companies, schools and other organizations.

Some of Plywood

For Army service, triptychs are made of weatherproof plywood, for Navy, of light, bullet-proof steel. The big ones measure 4x6 feet when open, 4x3 when wing sections are folded toward the center. Compactly built, they can easily be transported to wherever religious services are to be held. The designs are on the whole simple, often not more than one figure to a panel.

There is restraint to the point of tightness in much of the execution. The forms for the most part are conventional but the work is contemporary in spirit and it stands out for its strength and dignity.

Requests for triptychs come to the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, 36 East 36th st., New York City, either through the commanding officer of a unit, or from the priests, ministers, or rabbis accompanying the fighting men. Sometimes a chaplain will send in a sketch.

All Voluntary Project

Artists commissioned are first asked to submit their designs to an artist jury with wide experience and knowledge of the technical problems involved.

Entirely a voluntary, nonmilitary project, the Citizens Committee has at present a number of panels requested that are awaiting donors. For the big triptychs, the cost is $350; for the smaller ones, a number of which are reproduced from the same design, $50.

The triptych exhibit at the Corcoran is not "just another art show." It is a small-scale demonstration center for an undertaking of far-reaching scope. Here you will see several originals and also reproductions in miniature.

Included in the exhibit are photographs of commissioned works and a series illustrating how the panels appear in use.

Remarking on these photographs, Booth Tarkington has pointed out the use in modern times of two striking relics from the ancient past—the medieval shapes of the helmets worn by fighting men and the portable, self-protective triptychs which in the past encased some of the greatest examples of Christian art.

"ROCKY NECK WINTER," water color by Henry Gasser, is winner of the second prize in Washington Water Color Club's forty-ninth annual show, which opens this afternoon at Corcoran Art Gallery. His is one of the community's oldest established exhibits, well worth seeing.

Prize Winners Are Included

Fine Water-Color Show Opens; Date of Cuban Exhibit Is Set

A trip to the Corcoran this afternoon will enable you to examine the forty-ninth Annual Exhibition of the Washington Water Color Club, which is certainly the best selected and installed of these shows that we have seen. A tough jury and thoughtful hanging have done wonders for one of Washington's oldest established institutions.

Prize winners this year are: first, to De Wolfe Hotchkiss for "St. Patrick's in the Rain," second, to Henry Gasser for "Rocky Neck Winter"; first honorable mention, to Luella Buros for "Skating at Johnson Park," second honorable mention, to Andre Pietro Zerega for "In the Ninth Round." In the graphic arts section, honorable mention to Corpl. Syd Browne for "Silver Plume, Colorado," and a special award to Chauncey F. Ryder for "Village in the Valley," an etching.

Officers of the club, who had charge of selections and awards, are Omar Carrington, president; Benson B. Moore, vice president; Edith McCartney, treasurer; Lona M. Keplinger, secretary; Norman T. Anderson, Roy Clark, Marguerite C. Munn, Clara Saunders and Eugen Weisz, members of the board of managers. J. W.

Opening Friday afternoon, February 2, in the National Museum under the joint auspices of the Smithsonian Institution and the Pan-American Union is an exhibition of modern Cuban painting. The display, which will continue through February 25, consists of a number of oils by members of the younger generation of Cuban painters, whose work was previously shown at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

On view in the Division of Graphic Arts of the U. S. National Museum is a group of aquatints by Kathleen Macy Finn.

Art Events

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART. Constitution ave. and 6th st. Paintings and sculpture of the Mellon, Kress and Widener collections. Chester Dale collection of nineteenth century French paintings. Collection of nineteenth century French paintings on loan from French museums. Flemish paintings on loan from Belgian museums. Special exhibition of French eighteenth century drawings, prints and books. Open daily 10 to 5; Sunday, 2 to 10 p. m.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM. Constitution ave. at 10th st. Collection of Fine Arts. Contemporary Cuban paintings, to February 25. Aquatints by Kathleen Mary Finn, to February 11.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. 1st st. between Capitol and B sts. se. Acquisitions in the Graphic Arts. Paganini exhibition. Russian war posters.

FREER GALLERY. 12th st. and Independence ave., Chinese and Far Eastern works of art. American prints. Whistler Room. Open daily 9 to 4:30. Closed all day Monday; Sunday, 10 to 4:30.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART. 17th st. at New York ave. Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 2 to 5; Mondays, 19 to 4:30. Forty-ninth annual exhibition by the Washington Water Color Club, to February 13.

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL GALLERY. 1600 21st st. nw. Open daily 11 to 6; Mondays, 11 to 10; Sundays and holidays, 3 to 7. Delacroix paintings, to February 28. Bellows drawings and lithographs, to February 12.

ARTS CLUB, 2017 I st. nw. Etchings by Benson Moore, to February 4.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 8th and K sts. nw. Water colors by Lieut. Lewis Rubenstein, USNR, to February 4.

DAR MUSEUM, 17th and D sts. nw. Old Glass, to June 30.

CHILDREN'S ART CENTER, 1745 K st. nw. Fannie Brice collection of children's paintings.

DAVID PORTER GALLERY, 916 G pl. nw. Paintings by Lynn Linares. Group shown by Mexican Artists, to January 31. Open daily 2 to 6, Thursdays and Saturdays, 2 to 9.

Chess Divan To Be Directed By Wigginton

By Willard Mutchler

Grandmaster Reuben Fine recently played blindfold at the Washington Chess Divan against 6 of this city's best players, who were clocked at 20 moves per hour. Fine emerged with a score of 4 to 2. He defeated District Champion M. C. Stark, Sergt. R. B. Johnson and M. E. Kurtz. I. S. Turover and Harold Burdge, Federal C. C. champion, gained draws. Oscar Shapiro, Divan's new champion, was the only victor against the master.

Fine also gave a 10-board blindfold exhibition in Richmond, scoring 10 victories.

Chess Divan has elected N. P. Wigginton, president; D. H. Mugridge, vice president; C. M. Brand, secretary; Maj. A. B. C. Graves, treasurer; H. B. Wobus, E. S. Dillon and F. W. W. Gleason, directors. Anton Y. Hesse was elected an honorary member of the club.

Seventh round play in the Interhigh Chess Federation's team tourney resulted:

Eastern	W.	Wash. & Lee	W.
Wm. Siegal	½	Max Hoover	½
Wm. Krivoy	0	Jerry Rietman	1
B. Blaustein	0	Walter Priauf	1
R. Berdaus	0	Harvey Mills	1
T. O'Hara	0	Andrew Barr	1
	½		4½
Western	W.	Wilson	W.
B. Kiernan	½	Dale Burch	½
R. Kassebaum	0	M. Baker	1
J. Hamilton	0	Bob Shepard	1
R. Sheener	0	Hugh Gordon	1
Forfeit	0	Don Connor	1
	½		4½
Fairfax	W.	Central	W.
Miss Kendrick	0	H. Berliner	1
L. Wakefield	0	Hugh Vroman	1
M. McLaughlin	0	N. Abeles	1
A. Chasson	0	W. Courie	1
Ray Worley	0	M. Maxwell	0
	1		4

In adjourned games Mills beat Hopkins to leave the final score Wash. & Lee 2, Roosevelt 3. Courie lost to Gordon to leave Central 2, Wilson 2.

Club Champion Burdge was victor in the Federal Club's most recent rapid tourney.

Player	W.	Player	W.
H. Burdge	7	C. H. Pustilnik	3½
S. Naidel	5½	J. James	3
H. Sieweke	5	R. Richardson	2
E. M. Skraly	5	E. Dhein	1
H. Berliner	4		

Federal C. C. is cooperating in teaching wounded at Walter Reed Hospital the art of chessplay. E. M. Skraly is giving a popular series of lectures for neophytes each Tuesday at the club's quarters, 2431 Fourteenth st. nw.

Noted Pianist Howard Artist

Gunnar Johansen, eminent American pianist, will give a recital in the Howard University concert series tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. in Rankin Chapel. His program is: Fantasia in C minor (Mozart), Rondo in G major (C. P. E. Bach), Ten variations on a Chopin Prelude (Busoni), Atonal Sonatina, Sonnet No. 2, Sonata No. 3 (Johansen).

Irene Binder, pianist, will give a recital next Sunday afternoon at 4 p. m. at the home of Senator and Mrs. Abe Murdock. Her program includes works by Beethoven, Chopin and Debussy. Miss Binder, a graduate of New England Conservatory, has her bachelor of music degree from Catholic University.

Harlan Randall, president of the Washington Music Teachers' Association, announces that Dr. Sigmund Spaeth will lecture on "The Fallacy of Modernism" at the January program meeting tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. in the Arts Club.

Two Ballets Scheduled In February

February 7 and 8 the Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo will make their annual appearance with the National Orchestra in Constitution Hall. Alexandra Danilova, ballerina assoluta, and Frederic Franklin, premier danseur, head the list of principals to include Nathalia Krassovska, Leon Danielian, Maria Tallchief, Yurek Lazovski, Dorothy Etheridge, Alexander Gudovich, Ruthanna Boris, Nicholas Magallanes, Mary Ellen Moylan and Alfredo Corvino.

Two new ballets with choreography by George Balanchin will be seen here for the first time. "Dances Concertantes," with music by Igor Stravinski, and "Ballet Imperial," to the music of Chaikovski's second piano concerto. The two programs will include "Les Sylphides" (Chopin), "La Gaite Parisienne" (Offenbach), "Bomberia de los Cornudos" (Pittaluga), "Le Beau Danube" (Strauss) and the "Bluebird" pas de deux from Chaikovski's "The Sleeping Beauty."

Emanuel Balaban will conduct the National Orchestra in the two performances. Tickets are on sale at Kitt's music store.

David Soyer, violoncellist with the Navy Band Orchestra, will be presented by the National Gallery of Art in a recital at 8 p. m. today. Irving Owen will be the assisting pianist in the following program: Canzona (Hasse), Sonata in F major (Brahms), Sonata (Debussy), Prelude (Skryabin), Waltz (Alan Shulman), Prayer (Bloch), Hungarian Rhapsody (Popper).

Edward A. Carey will direct the Gault String Ensemble for the Music Hour in the YWCA at 4:30 p. m. today. The program includes works by Bach, Mozart, Grieg and Mendelssohn. Ramona Rockaway Palmer, soprano, will be guest artist in songs by Rachmaninov and a Gluck aria. Willis Gault, violinist, will play solo pieces by Borovski and Elgar.

Music Calendar

TODAY

Virgil Fox, organ; Erno Valasek, violin, National City Christian Church, 3 p. m.
National Orchestra, Federal Employes' Concert, Constitution Hall, 4 p. m.
Gault String Ensemble, YWCA, 4:30 p. m.
Lewis Atwater, organ; George Irving Chandler, tenor, All Souls' Unitarian Church, 5 p. m.
Recorded concert, Mount Pleasant Branch Public Library, 5 p. m.
David Soyer, Violoncello recital, National Gallery of Art, 8 p. m.

TOMORROW

Wade N. Stephens, Organ recital, Washington Chapel, 8 p. m.
Gunnar Johansen, Piano recital, Rankin Chapel, Howard University, 8:30 p. m.
Katherine Dobbs Hansel, Song recital, Phillips Memorial Gallery, 8:30 p. m.
Washington Music Teachers Association, Sidmund Spaeth, speaker, Arts Club, 8:30 p. m.

TUESDAY

Marine Band, Barracks Hall, 12:30 p. m.
Philadelphia Orchestra, Artur Rubinstein, soloist, Constitution Hall, 8:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY

Recorded concert, Anacostia Branch Public Library, 7:30 p. m.
Wade N. Stephens, Organ recital, Washington Chapel, 8 p. m.
Marine Band, Lester Remsen and Charles Owen, soloists, Barracks Hall, 8:15 p. m.
Washington Opera Co., "Lucia di Lammermoor," Constitution Hall, 8:30 p. m.

THURSDAY

Friday Morning Music Club, Margaret Tolson and Fannie Henbest, duo-pianists; John Yard, baritone, Barker Hall, 8:30 p. m.
Mrs. Henry T. Parrett, soprano; Constance Russell, pianist, Arts Club, 8:30 p. m.

FRIDAY

Marine Band, Barracks Hall, 12:30 p. m.
Pro Arte String Quartet, Library of Congress, 8:30 p. m.
Navy Band Orchestra, Oscar Shumski, soloist, Departmental Hall, 8:30 p. m.
National Symphony Forum, Dr. Glenn Dillard Gunn, speaker; Frances Nash, pianist, Phillips Memorial Gallery, 8:30 p. m.

SATURDAY

Wade N. Stephens, Organ recital, Washington Chapel, 8 p. m.

SUNDAY

National Orchestra, Frances Nash, soloist, Constitution Hall, 4 p. m.
Helen Arden, Song recital, 2 Dupont Circle, 8 p. m.

S/Sergt. Virgil Fox, distinguished American organist, will give a Bach recital at 3 p. m. today in National City Christian Church, assisted by Erno Valasek, violinist. The program includes three chorale-preludes, Fugue a la Gigue, Trio-Sonata in G major, Passacaglia, Prelude and Fugue in D major, Violin Sonata in E major and Air for the G String.

James L. McLain will direct the choir of Wesley Methodist Church at 8 p. m. today in the third of a series of "Great Hymns of the Church." Soloists are Hilda Henderson, David Manley and Robert Nicholson.

Helen Arden, soprano from New York, will be presented by the Felicia Rybier Music Club at 8 p. m. today in the Dupont Circle studio. Allison Sanderford will accompany in a program of songs by Sgambati, Scarlatti, Mascagni, Massenet, Schubert and Mana-Zucca.

Artur Rubinstein will be soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra at the third subscription concert Tuesday night in Constitution Hall, playing Rachmaninov's "Rhapsody on a Theme by Paganini." Eugene Ormandy will conduct the program which opens with Respighi's "The Birds" and includes Beethoven's Fourth Symphony and Weinberger's Polka and Fugue from "Svanda Dudak."

JOSEPHINE ANTOINE
. . . Sings in opera Tuesday

'Met' Singers Coming Here For Programs

Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be presented by the Washington Opera Company Wednesday night in Constitution Hall under direction of Thomas Philip Martin. The title role will be sung by Josephine Antoine of the Metropolitan. Other roles will be taken by William Webster (Edgardo), Claudio Frigerio (Lord Ashton), Georgiana Bourdon (Alice), Nino Ruisi, Mildred Ippolito, Umberto Sorrentino and Francesco Curci.

Mrs. Henry T. Parrett, soprano, and Constance Russell, pianist, will be presented by the Arts Club in a joint recital Thursday at 8:30 p. m. Quinta Jensen Frey will be accompanist for Mrs. Parrett.

Friday Morning Music Club will present its second evening program Thursday in Barker Hall. Club members appearing on the program are Margaret Tolson and Fannie Ross Henbest, duo-pianists. Guest artist will be John S. Yard, baritone.

Oscar Shumski will be soloist with the Navy Band Orchestra Friday at 8:30 p. m. in Departmental Hall, playing Glazunov's A minor violin concerto. The program includes a suite from Chaikovski's "Evgen Onegin" and Kallinikov's first symphony.

The Pro Arte String Quartet of the University of Wisconsin will be presented by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation in the Library of Congress Friday at 8:30 p. m. in the last of three concerts. The program consists of Roger Sessions' E minor quartet, Prokofiev's Opus 50 and Mozart's F major quartet, K. V. 590.

Ezio Pinza, basso of the Metropolitan Opera, will give a recital Sunday afternoon, February 11, in Constitution Hall, under local management of Mrs. Dorothy Hodgkin Dorsey, who will also present Claudio Arrau, Chilean pianist, February 25.

Dr. Glenn Dillard Gunn will speak at the National Symphony Forum Friday at 8:30 p. m. in Phillips Memorial Gallery. Guest artist will be Frances Nash, pianist.

Jasha Heifetz will be soloist for the Baltimore Orchestra in its first Washington concert Tuesday night, February 13, in Constitution Hall, under direction of Reginald Stewart. Tickets are available at C. C. Cappel's concert bureau.

Katherine Dobbs Hansel, soprano, will be presented by Phillips Memorial Gallery in a recital at 8:30 p. m. tomorrow with Theodore Schaefer, accompanist.

Washington Philatelist

By William M. Stuart

In all nations at war postal services, for the most part, have been maintained and stamp collecting carried on to some extent, but it is unlikely the United States will be flooded with foreign stamps after the war. Many collections, as well as dealer stocks, have been destroyed and it may be impossible to replace many issues now on the market.

Reports are awaited from liberated nations concerning the extent of stamp stocks recovered. Some European issues, like those of Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands prior to 1940, commanded high prices, but may go even higher. The flood of new issues in nations to be reestablished will be immense and as usual, United States collectors will be expected to pay inflated prices. It is none too early, therefore, for American philatelists to resolve not to pay fancy prices for stamps made especially to sell to them.

Florida Commemorative Asked

The 100th anniversary of the admission of Florida to statehood will be celebrated March 3. The Postoffice Department has been requested to issue a commemorative stamp, but no definite answer has been given, although one official says there is still time to select suitable designs and in all probability such a stamp will be brought forth.

Since the Universal Postal Union at Bern forwards to the Postoffice Department copies of all new stamps issued, those from nations at war forbidden in trade here now are on display in the Postoffice Department exhibition room.

There will be no reprints of the Korean stamp taken off the list at the Philatelic Agency after two months' sale. Policy of the department is to keep on sale all commemorative stamps in excellent condition, but when stocks begin to show depletion after all the best sheets have been disposed of, removal follows in all cases.

Mint Associate Speaker

At the Collectors Club, Branch 5, S. P. A., meeting Tuesday Mrs. Edness Kimball Wilkins, administrative assistant to Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, discussed the history of the Nation as exemplified by medals. She also displayed many of historical note, including Washington and Lincoln items which were minutely examined, as were the presidential medals of Roosevelt. Mrs. Ross also showed one of the first coins made at the mint, a 10-cent piece made from silverware from Mount Vernon. Motion pictures will be shown this Tuesday.

There is but one stamp meeting this week: Collectors Club, Branch 5, SPA, Tuesday evening at the Thomson Community Center, 12th and L sts. nw.

Lighter Fare Orchestra's Plan Today

This is the eighth in a series of articles written by the conductor of the National Symphony

By Hans Kindler

The program for this afternoon's concert at Constitution Hall has been chosen by popular demand and I am happy with the results, especially with the choice of the glorious Fifth Symphony of Beethoven.

Music Hath Charms

Time was when for a "pop" program, a Chaikovski seemed to satisfy the audience more than "the sterner stuff" of Beethoven and Brahms. Can it be that war has made us demand a more noble counterpart to its material horrors; that we find only in the greatest music necessary spiritual satisfaction without which our balance in life is destroyed and we, in turn, die a spiritual and even a physical death as a consequence?

If this be so, as I believe it is, I am gratified that our music seems to be able to fill this demand.

Second half of the program is in true popular concert style. The lovely "Dream Pantomime," from "Hansel and Gretel," by Humperdinck; Strauss waltzes, Brahms dances and, finally, Gould's "American Salute," will constitute lighter fare which I hope will chase away the week's fatigue and difficulties.

Functions of a symphony orchestra are manifold and this is but one of them. Others are, not only to play the classics, but to give hearings to living composers, encourage younger ones, give opportunities to young soloists as well as orchestral players, initiate children as well as younger people into the literature at large—all toward creating the right balance in life.

Kansas City, Mo.
Hotel Bellerive in Kansas City
Recommended by DUNCAN HINES
You'll like it, too!
MODERATE RATES

Pocono Mts., Pa.
WINTER SPORTS IN THE TRUE POCONO MANNER
Skiing, skating, tobogganing high in the Poconos, yet easy to reach.
1102 Conn. Ave. Phone NA. 1880
Pocono Manor
POCONO MANOR, PA.

ONAWA LODGE
Only 2 hours from New York
FOR FUN AND RELAXATION
A favorite vacation hotel in the heart of the Pocono Mts. Ski slopes and trails, toboggan chute, skating rink on premises, ski school. Directed activities regardless of snow conditions. Heated rooms. Private baths. Cap. 150. Rates from $5 daily or $30 weekly, including meals. Booklet.
H. V. SHINNER, Owner-Mgr.
MUNTAINHOME, Pa.
Cresco Station, Lackawanna R. R.

Southern Pines, N. C.
HIGHLAND PINES INN
"The Hotel on the Hill"
SOUTHERN PINES, N. C.

Boca Raton, Fla.
Relax in Florida's secret paradise
Live lazily and leisurely at the Boca Raton, one of the world's finest resort hotels. Soak up the sunlight of its tropical seclusion. Store away new vitality and energy for your return to the outside world. Here you can loaf or play. And for your playing moods, there's glorious ocean or pool swimming, deep-sea fishing, golfing on one of the world's finest courses, tennis and badminton—every facility to make your Florida holiday perfect. If your wartime duties permit you to take a winter vacation, wire or write for reservations at the Boca Raton.
THE Boca Raton
Boca Raton, Florida
(Between Palm Beach and Miami)
GORDON B. ANDERSON, MANAGER

Atlantic City, N. J.
HOTEL Lafayette
ATLANTIC CITY
NO. Carolina Ave. Near Beach
Modern • Fireproof
The Perfect Location For Winter Relaxation
American and European Plans.
Sun Deck and Solarium
JOHN R. KERSEY Manager
Phone: A.C. 5-3251

Atlantic City, N. J.
FOR PASS OVER
ST. CHARLES HOTEL
On the Boardwalk, ATLANTIC CITY
HOT & COLD SEA WATER BATHS
Dietary Laws

The Chelsea
ON THE BOARDWALK
ATLANTIC CITY
Come for Lincoln's and Washington's Birthday Week-ends.
FAMOUS DINING ROOM
Cocktail Lounge & Grill
BENNETT E. TOUSLEY General Manager

Marlborough Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY
All the Year Around . . .
You'll enjoy sea and sun more at the Marlborough-Blenheim. Plan a long term vacation free of household cares at this distinguished Boardwalk Hotel.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
Josiah White & Sons Co.

WINTER VACATION
Lincoln's Birthday
February 9-12
Enjoy luxurious leisure at the Seaside. Sun-bathed solarium overlooking the sea. Concerts. Delicious food. Entertain in Surf 'n' Sand Room.
1102 Connecticut Ave. National 1880
Harrison Cook, Exec. Mgr.
THE Seaside
A BOARDWALK HOTEL
ATLANTIC CITY

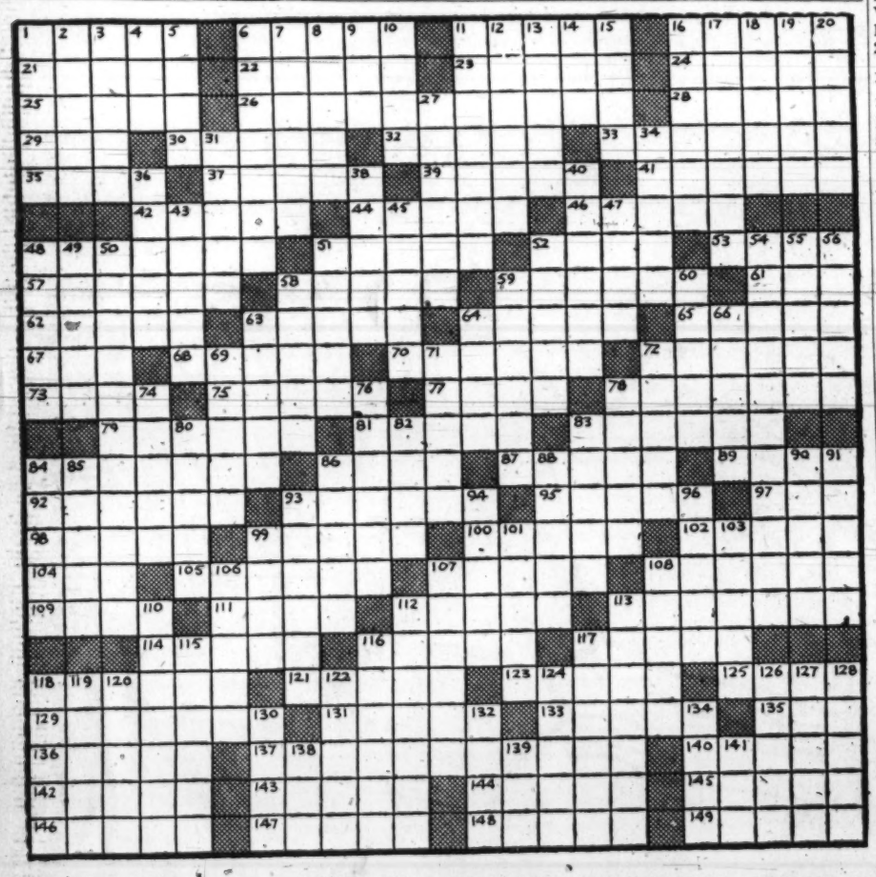
THE CLARIDGE HOTEL
ATLANTIC CITY
Where Winter Seems Much More Like Spring
Revised rates—European plan
GERALD R. TRIMBLE General Manager
Telephone Atlantic City 5-1371

HOTEL STRAND Atlantic City N.J.
Winter "get-away"—for a week-end?—for weeks? Gentle breezes on the ocean shore to stimulate your health. A complete hotel for that long-delayed vacation, ultimate in resort luxury, with salt water baths, ocean front, fireproof construction. Included in the rates, a Continental Breakfast served in your room. Our newest accomplishment, "The Fiesta Cocktail Lounge & Grill."
Pennsylvania Ave. & Boardwalk

PEABODY CONSERVATORY Baltimore, Md.
REINHARD SWEMAN, Director
SECOND TERM begins FEBRUARY 1
Faculty of distinguished musicians
Tuition in all grades and branches
Scholarships, Diplomas, Teacher's Certificates and Academic Credits in Schools and Colleges
New pupils accepted
CIRCULARS MAILED
INSTRUCTION ON ALL ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS

SIMONE HOTEL
321 OCEAN DR., MIAMI BEACH
Private Beach 100 Rooms 100 Baths
$4 Daily and Up Per Person (2 in room)

Lake Worth, Fla.
GULF STREAM HOTEL
LAKE WORTH, FLA.
Still accepting reservations for April, 1945.
Write for information and literature



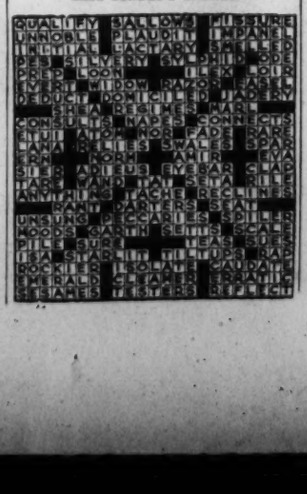
ACROSS

1 Noise abroad
6 Fleshy fruits
11 Street urchin
16 Discard
21 Weapon of war
22 Aphorism
23 Exclusive of others
24 Ornamental feather
25 Terminated
26 Uproars
28 Army assistants
29 Expert aviator
30 Garden tool
32 Storms
33 Harass
35 Something cut off
37 An imitating action
39 Musical sounds
41 Sets at defiance
42 Roman household gods
44 Paradises
46 Summit
48 Release from slavery
51 Attains
52 Keep afloat
53 Volcano
57 Beautiful youth
58 Stoppers
59 Religious territorial division
61 American Indian greeting
62 Playing cards
63 Water jug
64 Rotate rapidly
65 Anew
67 Make a choice of dishonship
68 Contraction of the shoulders
70 Tricky
72 Shirtwaist
73 Fence
75 Ameliorates
77 Historical periods
78 Imagined vaguely
79 Capable of flying
81 Stage performances
83 Afternoon nap
84 An object of knowledge
86 Shower
87 Edinburgh: poet
89 Thrust
92 Navaho Indian lodges
93 Act of endearment
95 Fumes
97 Rubber tree
98 Cognisant
99 Carols
100 Obstructs
102 Bill of fare
104 Indite
105 Boughs and branches of trees
107 Leguminous vegetables
108 Of greater duration
109 Noted Italian family
111 Atom
112 Pursues
113 Gin and——
114 Please
116 Circumference
117 Thickheaded
118 Forbidden fruits
121 Continues tediously
122 Napped leather
125 Idiotic
129 Avow
131 Remonstrate
133 Stretches across
135 Mongrel dog
136 Of the sun
137 Awkward gawky youth
140 To judge
142 French river
143 Pope's collar
144 Peace goddess
145 A society
146 Dried up
147 To belong to a certain time
148 Bored
149 Small round spot on the planet Mars

DOWN

1 Cold and depressing
2 Belgian marble
3 Short
4 Freeze
5 Dries by spreading
6 A breastwork
7 Oozes
8 One who points a weapon
9 Pitch
10 Self-satisfied
11 Liquid measures
12 Foreigners
13 Large ruminant
14 Public house
15 A swarm
16 Extras
17 Atmospheric condition
18 More insolent
19 Restify
20 Destructive insects
27 Makes tardy
31 European capital
34 Submits to
36 Fail in an examination: colloq
38 Divisions of time
40 Hurried movement
43 Faulty
45 Leveas
47 Vex
48 Army officer
49 Babylonian Adam
50 Nightwandering
51 Scoop out
52 Worries
54 Worker of miracles
55 Spread by rumor
56 Bearded
58 Pie covering
59 Expression
60 Pulls
63 Stretch the neck
64 Circumspect
66 Ruminant animals
69 Becomes sound
71 Wherewithal
72 An interruption
74 Pertaining to a rounded projection
76 Sprinkle
78 Feasts
80 Steamship
82 Misrepresentations
83 Belesguerment
84 Form
85 Island of Wight seaport
88 Scope
89 Waste matter
90 Modify
91 Malt beverages
93 Having an outer covering
94 Intimation
96 Gaels
99 Struck
101 Wall foundations
103 Staked
106 Accumulate
107 Chase
108 A cool fabric
110 Migration of young lampreys
112 Chaffered
113 Rendered obscure with light
115 Called
116 Mutilate
117 Testify
118 Projecting part of buildings
119 Ordinary language
120 Boat pusher
122 Polishing material
124 Theater attendant
126 Sour substances
127 Mushrooms
128 Traps
130 Wearing shoes
132 Blue pencil
134 Unaccompanied
138 Danish money of account
139 Silkworm
141 Meadow grass

LAST SUNDAY'S ANSWER



The Post's Books of the Week

Postwar China, Germany, Even International Slurs Inspire New Volumes

By Sterling North

The Vigil of a Nation. By Lin Yutang. John Day. $2.75

America has given very careful attention to the books by Nym Wales, Edgar Snow, Ilona Ralf Sues, Agnes Smedley and others as to the virtues of the Chinese Communists and the graft and incompetence of Chungking. It is only fair to read an equally earnest defense of Chiang Kai-shek's regime by a responsible and respected writer who has just finished a long tour of his war-devastated country.

LIN YUTANG

Dr. Lin has some very positive ideas about the Communists. He believes that Communists are destroying the family—China's oldest and most important institution; that they are totally responsible for the lack of unity in China and it is their duty to heal the breach. The Communists practice the military strategy of the "squeeze play" seeking to catch Chiang's troops between themselves and the Japs. He gives dates and places. The Communists are oppressing and robbing instead of helping the peasants.

It must be remembered that Dr. Lin did not visit Yenan and that he was constantly wined, dined and entertained by Chungking officials and that he has been at swords' points with the Communists since the days when he lived and wrote in China. But, to his credit, he specifically refers to Edgar Snow's books as an antidote for his own prejudices; shows a sharply critical attitude toward some of the abuses of the central government, and believes that a strong Leftist Party is needed after the war to defend the laborers and farmers of China.

Dr. Lin admits that he knows little or nothing about economics and industry—but he was impressed by the efforts being made by the ingenious Chinese to manufacture the tools of war. He calls for immediate easing of Chinese censorship; immediate application of the Bill of Rights, and more effort than is now being made toward the establishment of true democracy in China. Meanwhile he is proud that some 50 million Chinese have been raised from illiteracy during this war, and that some progress has been made toward teaching an ill-prepared electorate what its postwar responsibilities will be.

Dr. Lin writes, as usual, with great charm. He evidently ate very well in starving China and goes into tantalizing details over "wanton" pea soup, "nine-times twisted intestines" and other delicacies. He visited ancient Sian, climbed the Huashen peaks, was able to buy "anything" in Chinese shops (at astronomical prices) and thoroughly enjoyed the humorous sallies of those who were supposed to be in charge of price control. His defense of the universal black market in China is one of the most immoral pieces of writing I have read in years. Lin Yutang still carves his prose on jade. But carved jade is a trifle expensive for the peasant starving for a little rice.

Re-Educating Germany. By Warner Richter. University of Chicago Press. $3.50

Be careful, America! The soft peace sirens are beginning to sing the most subtle of melodies. Here is an undersecretary of the Prussian ministry of education during the Weimer republic assuming the audacious role of adviser to the Allies, not only on the nature of the peace but on the postwar reeducation of Germany. He is in my opinion as dangerous as Paul Hagen or Reinhold Niebuhr.

Herr Richter begins his argument by denying German war guilt in World War I and flatly contradicting the most thoroughly demonstrated political truth of our era—that Germany's wars of aggression spring directly out of the German cultural tradition.

Of course he hates Hitler and the Nazis. After all he is a refugee enjoying a good salary teaching in an American college and other democratic benefits. Furthermore, at the moment it is relatively safe to dislike Hitler.

It is even the better part of soft peace strategy to suggest that ringleaders in Germany be executed, that Germany be made to return some of the loot and that there be a brief (but very brief) period of Allied occupation.

But watch carefully the next arguments of these gentlemen. They say German reeducation should be placed in the hands of Germans. Germany should as quickly as possible be given a place of full equality in a European federation. Germany should not be denied the economic sources of her livelihood. The German people must not be punished for the sins of their leaders. And Germany must never be partitioned.

Warner Richter is an extremely well-educated and subtle man. He writes with great charm. Furthermore, he does not underestimate the overwhelming perversion which Hitler has worked upon all classes of German society.

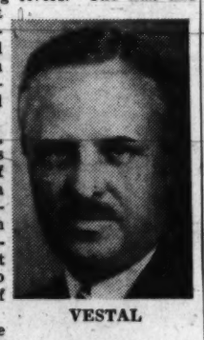
He must be given credit for insisting that this time German officials be thrown out of office from top to bottom, that German teachers be almost entirely replaced, preferably by German women, and that German professional men trained under Hitler must complete a course in democracy and be reexamined before being allowed to practice their profession.

His idea of exiling from Germany many Nazis, however, would merely spread the German disease. And his naive idea that we could gain German respect by turning the other cheek will not impress those who have studied reports on German "genocide"—the attempt to obliterate whole ethnic and racial groups by slaughter.

No, Herr Richter, your country will not be given such a beautiful chance to embroil the planet in a third world war. And your deep concern for the German "soul" will seem ironical to those who realize that only a Carthaginian peace that no German will ever forget can save the other 95 per cent of the human race from your criminal nation.

The Missouri. By Stanley Vestal. Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50

Early Greek philosophers hit upon the idea of relativity several millennia before Einstein merely by watching rivers. The flux and flow of the ever-changing, ever-constant streams gave thoughtful minds reason to question permanence, fixed points, rigidity. And it is little wonder that all men who have known a stream like the Missouri have had their thinking subtly altered by its ferocious power and unpredictable whims.



VESTAL

The Missouri has been a stream of change, of idealism, of adventure. French fur traders who had come into the Middle West by way of such torrents as the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa and the French River came down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Missouri, then headed up the Great Muddy through dangerous obstructions. Too deep for poles, too swift for oars, too thin to walk on and too thick to swim, the Missouri offered the final test of endurance.

Lewis and Clark followed the French. The Mormons came, fought, prayed, left for friendlier regions. Free sollers from New England arrived to struggle against the slave-holding reactionaries of Missouri and here the Civil War started years before it broke into a national fracas.

The Missouri has had more than its share of cultists, idealists and perfectionists. For, as Stanley Vestal points out, the wide horizons of the West have had a broadening effect upon the human mind.

This is one of the best of the Rivers Series. And it demonstrates once again that the informal history of regions, told with humor and folklore and ancedote, gives a more accurate picture of a place and a time and a way of life than formal history for all its footnotes and carefully weighed accuracy. And in Stanley Vestal, incidentally, we have a perfect choice for the Missouri.

A Dictionary of International Slurs. Compiled by A. A. Roback. Sci-Art Publishers. $6.25

The Poles hate the Germans and vice versa. The English are scornful about the Irish. The world seems to agree that the French are amorous. United States citizens are often contemptuous of Mexicans. And the Gentile world (again judging from this book) has been continuously unfair to the Jews.

Obvious conclusions? Possibly. But their source is extremely interesting. They have been derived from an elaborate analysis of the international slurs, or "ethnophaulisms" to use the author's coinage, which occur in more than a dozen languages, showing a deep-seated and ancient set of hatreds.

In the hope that these slurs (some are extremely witty, some cruel, vicious and banal) gain no additional currency, I will quote none of them here. They are for the student seriously interested in bettering international relations.

But this much may be said. They derive largely from economic or political competition and are usually half-truths or less. They demonstrate the insularity of those who coined them. And they occur in much larger proportion at the lowest economic levels where literacy is limited.

The slurs take their lightest and least objectionable form in remarks about the favorite dishes of other nations. They take one of their most objectionable forms in taunts about the unnatural sex habits of other nationals. In general, they demonstrate the infantile nature of the average international insult and the callow quality of the isolationist. Mr. Roback has discovered a major source of intolerance by uncovering semantic aspects of ethnic prejudice.

AUTHOR OF MORE than 40 books is Bernard Newman, whose "Balkan Background" (Macmillan, $2.50) was published this month. He is a grandnephew of George Eliot, cousin of Shakespearean actor Maurice Evans

New Thrillers Involve Spies And Jungle

"Assignment Without Glory" (Marcos Spinelli Lippincott, $2)—Peter Costa, a Brazilian in the U. S. Army, is sent on a counter-espionage mission to his native Amazonian jungle, where Nazi propagandists are broadcasting subversive programs from hidden radio stations. Costa tracks the Germans to their lair, kills two or three and escapes with his life, chiefly because Pepita, Nazi lady spy, falls for his virile Americanism.

Coroner's Report: The best part of this story is the picture it paints of the remote Brazilian jungle and the muleteers who carry on its commerce. The author knows his jungle and his natives. As for the spy plot, it's the tough kind, full of ruthless killing and dog eats dog. The literary style is lush like the jungle.

Black Widow Thrillers. (Knopf, $1.75 per volume). A new library of reprints begins with Dashiell Hammett's "Maltese Falcon," Raymond Chandler's "The Big Sleep" and Eric Ambler's "A Coffin for Dimitrio's."

For proof that "TRUTH OUTSHUDDERS FICTION" read

LORD HALIFAX'S GHOST BOOK

$2.75 at all bookstores
DIDIER, Publishers, 460 Madison, N. Y. 21

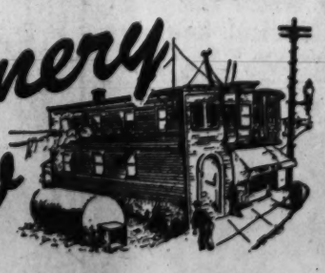
Heroic adventure!
Exalted love!
Patriotic fervor!

These are the motivating forces that make Stephen Gargilis' complete English version of the great epic poem EROTOKRITOS (lovetried), the thrilling and inspiring story it has been for centuries.

It draws a striking parallel between the Hellenes in *their* historic role—and *our own part* in the present world conflict, to preserve the light of civilization.

The PATH OF THE GREAT
by Stephen Gargilis
At all bookstores, $2.75
ATHENA PUBLISHERS
131 Clarendon St., Boston, Mass.

Filled with all the laughter of living
John STEINBECK'S
Cannery Row



"An extraordinary mixture of wild laughter and searing pain... Under its sentimental and pleasant exterior the book cuts deeper than either *Grapes of Wrath* or *The Moon Is Down*... bitter and uproariously funny."
—GERALD W. JOHNSON, *N. Y. Herald Trib.* VIKING. $2

Clip Boutell's Notes on Authors in the News

Betty Smith Still Prefers Brooklyn

By Clip Boutell

Recent business included bearding **Beardsley Rumi** in the Stork Club where Farrar & Rinehart were celebrating publication of his controversial new book "Tomorrow's Business."

"There is always a chance of drawing any one of four royal flushes," says Mr. Rumi, patly, discussing free enterprise, "but you want to be sure that you are playing with the full pack. We have all the cards in America but we still have not learned to deal them properly."

"Brainstorm" by **Carlton Brown**, soon will be followed by another novel on the same subject. . . . **Ellen C. Philtine** has just completed "They Walk in Darkness," to be published in February by Liveright, a grim picture of life inside an insane asylum. . . . **Cass Canfield**, president of Harper's, will become head of the Paris branch of OWI. . . . **Lynn Carrick**, captain in the Marines for two years, is now back again at his old job as director of the New York office of Lippincott.

John P. Marquand is leaving for the Pacific theater. . . . Commander **William Chambliss**, author of "Boomerang," has been transferred to Navy public relations to head a new planning and survey board.

Messrs. **Sayre and Kahn**, authors of "Sabotage," are at work on another blockbuster, "No Soft Peace," to be published by Dial, April 23. They will uncover the whole fascist plan for once again hoodwinking the Allies.

Betty Smith tells me she already has written about 50,000 words of her new novel, "The Streets of Little Promise." It has a Brooklyn background. The title comes from Christopher Morley's review of "A Tree Grows in B." Her play, "And Never Yield," being produced by Michael Todd, goes into rehearsals any day now; will open in Boston. . . . **Will Cuppy** is working on a book with the devastating title, "The Decline and Fall of Everybody."

Mickey MacDougall told me that as a result of his work for Naval Intelligence he had been inducted into the Navy some 42 times. He travels with draftees to the training station to spot any sharpers with cards or dice. "MacDougall on Dice and Cards" is Mickey's latest book.

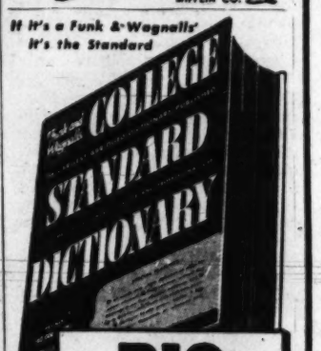
A friend of **Bennett Cerf** tells me he was seen staring out the window of his office for almost two minutes—doing absolutely nothing! But the report must be grossly exaggerated. Bennett has just taken on still another job—a monthly department for Omnibook.

Elliott Arnold's "Tomorrow Will Sing," which, I am told, compares favorably with Hersey's "A Bell for Adano," has just been purchased by Columbia Pictures. . . . "Young Bess," a novel b. **Margaret Irwin** (Harcourt Brace), will be the April selection of the Literary Guild. . . . Those articles by B. S. Rogers in "Esquire's Jazz Book" are actually the work of **Bernie Smith** at Knopf's. . . . C. S. Forester's new novel, "Commodore Hornblower," which continues the adventures of this famous gentleman, has been taken as a reserve selection by Book-of-the-Month; will be published in late spring by Little Brown.

BRIDE IN THE *Solomons*
By OSA JOHNSON
Like a long letter from the Pacific, it tells with warmth of the conditions our boys are facing.
$3.00

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN CO.

If it's a Funk & Wagnalls' it's the Standard



BIG
ENOUGH FOR EVERY AVERAGE NEED
SMALL
ENOUGH FOR QUICK EASY REFERENCE

BUSINESS men, secretaries, government officials, scientists, doctors, lawyers, ministers, students, and the homes of intelligent families everywhere have the
COLLEGE STANDARD DICTIONARY
for constant, quick reference on unfamiliar meanings, spellings and derivations.
140,000 WORDS • 2500 ILLUSTRATIONS
1343 PAGES • SIZE 9¼" x 6¾"
$3.50 unindexed, $4.00 indexed
At all bookstores
Funk & Wagnalls Co. 354 Fourth Ave. N. Y. 10

Satan's Limbs

Most men do evil directly. Women more often do evil indirectly, through their men. Their crimes are subtle. Often the world is deceived; sometimes the evildoer can conceal even from herself the depth of her responsibility. As Adam's rib, so Satan's limb can be a part more beautiful and dangerous than the whole. That is why such women have interested Ben Ames Williams. Recently he has drawn two great portraits of evil women.

LEAVE HER TO HEAVEN
"A study of evil . . . Absorbing melodrama."—*Harper's Magazine* $2.50

THE STRANGE WOMAN
"There is evil between these covers."—*Boston Herald* $2.75

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY · PUBLISHERS

TODAY
it is more than ever
urgent for you to read
THE TIME FOR DECISION
By Sumner Welles

BECAUSE this great personal record of 25 years' intimate experience in world affairs provides the answers—as far as any one book can—to the most momentous questions of our time:

How can order be restored to a world which has been tragically divided against itself?

What can we do to avoid another war?

The time for decision is NOW.

At all bookstores • $3.00

NOTE: Mr. Welles is the editor of "An Intelligent American's Guide to the Peace" published by The Dryden Press.

HARPER

Back to Berlin goes
Tommy Hambledon
in the new top-notch spy story by
MANNING COLES
author of A TOAST TO TOMORROW *and* WITHOUT LAWFUL AUTHORITY
GREEN HAZARD

Disguised as a "Herr Professor" working on a super explosive, the incomparable Tommy Hambledon sets a time bomb right in the Fuehrer's face!

A CRIME CLUB SELECTION
At your bookseller's $2.00

If you were
ERICA DRAKE
lovely, intelligent, passionately in love
and the father
who had been your life-long hero
was fighting your love
with the ugliest of weapons,
for the most unworthy of reasons,
what would you do?
Read
ERICA'S story—the spectacular bestseller
EARTH AND HIGH HEAVEN
By Gwethalyn Graham
"An adult and absorbing novel of valiant tenderness, rare perceptiveness and cutting truth."—*Boston Globe*
$60,000 in print including Literary Guild • $2.50
LIPPINCOTT

Lost Waltz
The Story of Habsburgs in Exile
BERTITA HARDING
"When Bertita Harding writes a biography it is as fascinating as a good novel and in a way more so, for this author with an astute perception reduces international and political events which affect the people she writes about to simple, unmistakable terms. Thus you are not only entertained; you are informed."—*Los Angeles Times.*
Illustrated. $3.50
BOBBS-MERRILL

EDNA FERBER
adds a powerful new novel to her growing pageant of America...
Great Son

So Big, Cimarron, and *Show Boat* underscored Edna Ferber's belief that the most vital theme an American writer can choose is—America. And GREAT SON carries even further the true pattern of American life, yesterday and today. It is the story of the Melendys of Seattle, especially young Mike Melendy who, with thousands of sharp-visioned youngsters of the new generation, is fulfilling America's destiny.

At your bookseller's • $2.50
DOUBLEDAY, DORAN

All-Nation Celebration To Climax Dimes' Drive

By Sonia Stein
Post Radio Editor

The four networks will pool resources for the President's birthday celebration Tuesday night at 11:15. The broadcast, climaxing the "March of Dimes" campaign, will open in New York, proceed to Dime Box, Texas, then to the Great Lakes Training Station, where the 1000 voice Navy Choir will sing; to Santa Ana, Calif., to pick up the Army Air Forces Band; then to Hollywood.

Quentin Reynolds will be master of ceremonies for New York, presenting Jack Benny, his troupe and Joan Edwards. Broadcasting from Hollywood, with Bing Crosby at the helm, will be Frank Sinatra, Judy Garland, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy, John Scott Trotter. Basil O'Conner, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, will close the program.

RAYMOND GRAM SWING
. . . New time, same station

Raymond Gram Swing (nee Raymond Swing and shortly to be again, we hear) consistent winner of awards for penetrating analysis of events, spends 12 hours preparing his 13-minute broadcast. He has said that of all forms of journalism, news broadcasting and analysis is the most responsible. "Done irresponsibly, it works damage that never can be repaired. Done conscientiously, it is one of the life processes of democracy."

Swing's 21 years as a foreign correspondent, including two as a financial writer, have given him a magnificent background for his calm pronouncements—all to remind you Swing now is heard weekdays at 7:15 p. m. over WMAL-Blue.

A WMAL-Blue program entitled "Palestine Speaks" got under way last Tuesday at 10:15 p. m. The series, devoted to the contribution of Palestine to the Allied war effort and the building of modern Palestine, will feature prominent actors including Gene Kelly, Claudia Morgan, Eddie Cantor, Sidney Blackmer, Louis Calhern, Judith Evelyn, Anne Seymour, J. Edward Bromberg, Sam Jaffe, Joseph Schildkraut, Jose Ferrer, Santos Ortega and Edward G. Robinson.

"Freedom of Religion" will be the first of the Four Freedoms discussed by distinguished speakers on the "Beyond Victory" series each Sunday night at 7:45 over WINX. Tonight, Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, general secretary of the Church Peace Union, will analyze this traditional American freedom and its international application.

"One Man's Family" joins the Blue Network Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. Carlton Morse, who authors the series, has written more than five million words of dialogue for the program since its origin in 1932. That's enough for 50 novels.

The Symphonette program heard Tuesdays at 10:30 p. m. over WOL-Mutual prides itself on "sincerity, honesty, authenticity." Long compositions which cannot be cut to broadcasting time without losing their musical integrity are omitted. Pieces which are too intricate, or which require more instruments for correct orchestral color, also are skipped. The size of the orchestra has been purposely limited to keep it like a musical group that would fit into a home.

For more than 15 years Bradley Barker has made animal noises over the air but he always has wanted to play a human being. Recently, when the animal role assigned him was cut out of the final script for an Ed Wynn show, the director decided to use Barker for a stooge part. His big chance! Barker took his script, braced himself and at the cue read loudly and with expression, "Ugh, ugh, ugh." Oh, moment supreme; they'd made him an Indian!

Ginger Rogers will play the title role in "Lady in the Dark" on "Lux Radio Theater" tomorrow night at 9 over WTOP-CBS.

George Burns and Gracie Allen plan a surprise party for Eddie Cantor Wednesday at 9 p. m. over WRC-NBC.

Anita Ellis who formerly sang with the Tommy Riggs show and also with Edgar Bergen, has a new three-times-a-week show of her own over WOL-Mutual. Mondays and Thursdays she is heard at 10 p. m., and Saturdays at 7:45 p. m.

Lawrence Tibbett's not too felicitous singing of "Don't Fence Me In" on the Saturday Night Hit Parade gives a neat clue to the reason he is not a success with this kind of song. He is "fencing in" a voice big enough to fill the Metropolitan, one that not only wastes volume but distorts tone and quality. Disillusioning as it may be, Tibbett cannot sing a cowboy song as well as Roy Rogers. Well, there isn't much point in playing "Ring, Ring the Banjo" on a console organ, is there?

Selected Listening For Today

Mile of Dimes

Clark Gable and **Basil O'Conner** speak on behalf of the Mile of Dimes drive. John Vandercook makes introduction. (Transcribed.) **WWDC—7:45 a. m.**

Art Brown and **Russ Hodges** make last appeal to fill their bushel basket. Officials of Montgomery County Mile of Dimes committee will be guests. **WOL—10:30 a. m.**

Discussions

The Daniel Jazz, adaptation of Vachel Lindsay's poem, made by Norman Corwin. Corwin, W. H. Auden and Comdr. Lawrence Thompson will discuss Lindsay's work. **WTOP—11:30 a. m.**

Movements of population in the U. S. and the American tendency to wander far from home will be described in the exchange series, "transatlantic Call: People to People." **WTOP—12:30 p. m.**

Are Cartels a Menace to World Peace?—Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General; Imre Devegh, economic consultant, and Wilbert G. Katz, dean of the law school at the University of Chicago are the speakers. **WRC—1:30 p. m.**

Shall We Adopt Universal Military Training?—Norman Thomas and two members of the American Bar Association will speak. **WOL—5 p. m.**

Variety

Ginny Simms, Dick Powell, Andy Russell, Gil Lamb and **Lieut. Col. John K. Burns**, flight surgeon who saved the life of a lieutenant stricken with infantile paralysis in the Burma jungle, will be guests on "Hall of Fame." **WMAL—6 p. m.**

Orson Welles and **Sonja Henie** join Kate Smith. **WTOP—7 p. m.**

Ann Sheridan is guest on the Jack Benny program. **WRC—7 p. m.**

Music

Jeanne Therrien, winner of this year's Leventritt Award, plays Rachmaninoff's Piano Concerto No. 1 in F sharp minor with the New York Philharmonic. Leonard Bernstein conducts Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony. Dr. Detlev W. Bronk is intermission speaker.—**WTOP—3 p. m.**

Edmund Kertz, cellist, is soloist with the NBC Symphony Orchestra in Dvorak's "Concerto for Violincello in B minor." **WRC—5 p. m.**

Jerome Kern music from "Can't Help Singing" will be highlighted on the "Family Hour." Patrice Munsel sings the "Mad Scene" from Hamlet, Robert Shafer sings "Love, Here Is My Heart" and joins Miss Munsel in a duet. Jack Smith sings "Blen, Blen, Blen." **WTOP—5 p. m.**

Mary Martin, James Melton and Alec Templeton make light work of some music. **WTOP—9:30 p. m.**

Columbus Boys' Choir sings "The Arkansas Traveler," "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring," "Nutcracker Suite," "Sweet Dreams Sweetheart" and honors 12-year-old Boy Scout Shepard Pryer, who has collected 10,628 pounds of scrap paper and a comparable amount of tin. **WOL—10:30 p. m.**

MARINE CAPT. HERSCHEL
. . . Job no picnic

U. S. Fighter, Not Zero, Gives Captain Scare

An American fighter plane—not a Jap Zero—gave Marine Capt. Kenelm W. Herschel, 28, son of Mrs. Winslow Herschel, 6305 Florida st., Chevy Chase, Md., his closest brush with death in Leyte recently. A transport pilot, he and his crew were standing in front of their plane just after landing when a Corsair fighter went out of control on the runway.

"That plane nearly killed us," the captain reported. "It was headed straight for us. We scattered in every direction. Fortunately the pilot regained control just in time."

Captain Herchel, who learned to fly at Brinkerhoff School, College Park, Md., said air traffic was heavy at the Leyte field.

Men in Italy Construct Own Radio Station

Headquarters, Mediterranean Allied Air Forces (AP).—U. S. soldiers at a big B-24 base in Italy had radio sets in abundance but no station to listen to—something was wrong with the reception from Naples and Foggia—so they built their own.

They patched up an old Italian storehouse off on one corner of the base—recemented floors, used sand, grass and Army blankets for soundproofing, partitioned off a control room, an office, two complete studios and a place for a borrowed generator.

They built their equipment out of relics from wrecked planes, scorched and scarred microphones, amplifiers, wires, plugs and turned two practically emasculated transmitters into one.

The big opening of this road show radio city was September 16. They took their name, "The Voice of the Cottontails," from the ever multiplying rabbits that have the run of the base. Their broadcasts were good American style radio fare: quizzes, symphonies, swing, interviews, poetry, request programs. Every Sunday they put on their own chapel of the air. They broadcast the World Series and important football games.

The girl who runs the Red Cross clubmobile for the men, Patricia Ann Pattison, is the only female member of the station staff. She has a show, "Hello, Sweetheart," which plays musical recordings GI's like best. Above all, there is a daily 15 minute show when news of births and marriages from the boys' hometowns are broadcast.

Graham Wins Star, New Rank

Lieut. Col. Clarence Q. Graham, son of Capt. Edgar Graham (ret.), was promoted to his present rank, December 10 and awarded the Bronze Star on Christmas Day. Lieut. Col. Graham, whose wife lives at 3817 Veazey st., is adjutant general of an American force supporting operations in China. Before entering the service as a second lieutenant in 1942, he was chief of personnel in Peoples Drug Stores here.

CONNOLLY RANCMAN GUMPHREY
. . . new navigators from San Marco AAF, Texas

Mother of an Angry Brood

'The Fighting Lady' Is Vivid Action Story of U. S. Carrier

By Nelson B. Bell

FOR MANY MONTHS the headlines have been heavy with the victorious exploits of United States Navy task forces, cruising up and down and across the Pacific from the Aleutians to the southernmost of the Antipodean Islands and from Honolulu to Tokyo and beyond.

These flaming events now have been translated to the screen in "The Fighting Lady," currently on view at the Victoria Theater in New York and, unless present plans are altered, to be seen in the near future at Loew's Columbia Theater in the Capital.

"The Fighting Lady" is the detailed and intimate story of an unnamed United States aircraft carrier typical of the many that have played so vital and indispensable a part in avenging Pearl Harbor.

It is also the most unshakably authentic and informative film that has come out of this or any other war, and the most incredibly exciting.

The Fighting Lady has scarcely more than been commissioned when the filmed action picks her up for a minute examination of the innards of a floating community of some 3000-odd souls.

A City Afloat

Below decks are "hangars" three city blocks long, with elevators the size of a tennis court; huge galleys, bakeries, pharmacy, sick bay, barber and cobblers' shops, soda fountains—everything essential to supply the needs of an officer and crew personnel that would populate a good-sized town.

A week or two is required for those aboard to find their way around.

The orderly course of life in the humdrum and monotonous days between engagements with the enemy is depicted painstakingly and interestingly.

When The Lady goes into action everyone aboard, even the barbers, the cobblers and the soda jerkers, has his battle station and makes impressively clear why the Japs are no match for the Americans on the high seas or in the air.

Filmed entirely in Technicolor, "The Fighting Lady" brings to the battle scenes a vivid realism and actuality that no other picture has ever even remotely approached.

Every spectator is made a vicarious member of the Navy's fighting forces, aiming along the gun barrels, plunging downward with the dive bombers and swooping in with the torpedo planes. Viewing the picture is an unforgettable experience.

Covers Many Engagements

The clashes with the enemy are not limited to a single engagement. During the approximate hour's running time of the film, thrilling and thunderous action is seen off Marcus, in the Marianas, at Kwajalein, Truk, Guam, Saipan, Tinian and during the overwhelming victory in the Battle of the Philippine Sea, where 17 Japanese warships were sunk or heavily damaged and the airmen's bag of enemy planes within a period of two weeks was run up to 597.

Here for the first time is seen an enemy fleet in battle formation and here for the first time also is shown an American dive bomber peeling off and planting his bomb squarely on the deck of a Japanese flattop, only an incident in the decimation of the Emperor's vaunted sea power.

An even more thrilling episode is pictured in the approach, directly at The Lady, of a Nip torpedo bomber that comes on, and on, and on, in the face of all the firepower that could be concentrated against it.

The Lady seems doomed until the enemy craft swerves narrowly over her stern, its torpedo unreleased, and crashes into the sea. The miracle of that escape never will be fathomed. Perhaps the pilot was dead. Perhaps his release mechanism was out of commission. One guess is as good as another.

Technicolor and "The Fighting Lady" make the weight of our Navy's firepower startlingly clear. Streams of glowing tracer bullets can be followed from gun muzzle to target and only one bullet out of each three fired is a tracer.

Tragedy Mixed With Triumph

This staggering subject, however, does not restrict itself to the triumphant glories of bitter fighting. It has the courage and the honesty to present much that is poignant and tragic aboard the carrier.

Many casualties among both planes and men return to the flight deck. Some of the aircraft limp in to crash landings on deck completely out of control and so badly damaged by enemy fire that they are promptly jettisoned as beyond repair.

Divine worship before going into action and the rites of burial at sea afterward strike a profoundly sobering note that will echo long in every heart.

There are no actors, in the professional sense, in "The Fighting Lady." No group of Hollywood stars and mob of extras could convey the sense of reality imparted by the 3000-plus officers and enlisted men pictured going about their appointed chores as part of their workaday world.

It is the real thing, not an imitation—as witness the presence in some scenes of Admiral Halsey, Admiral Mitscher and others of high rank constantly in the news.

Many In Study In U. S. Too

District Area Men Graduated From English Training Course

Every day brings announcements of more graduations at Army and Navy schools and installations in England as well as all over this country. This is a new list from official records of men from the District of Columbia area:

Fort Knox, Ky., basic training: **William Neild**, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Neild, 3501 Texas ave. se.

Air Service Command Depot, England, orientation course: **George Kuhl**, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Kuhl, 4069 Nichols ave. sw.; **Raymond Lent**, whose wife lives at 1643 V st. se.; **W. S. Benedict**, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Benedict, 1746 K st.; **Christian Getsinger**, son of Mrs. C. F. Getsinger, 24 Grafton, Chevy Chase, Md.; **William Caselton**, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Caselton, 2745 29th st.; **Frank Cogswell**, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Cogswell, 4628 8th st.; **John Beebe**, son of Lawrence Beebe, 7 Rosemary st., Chevy Chase, Md.

San Marcos AAF, Tex., navigators: **John Connolly**, son of Mrs. M. G. Connolly, 4329 4th st.; **Edward Gumphrey**, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Gumphrey, 1436 Meridian pl.; **Abraham Rancman**, son of Alexander Rancman, 2624 29th st. se.

Carlisle Barracks, Pa., medical department: **Robert Branch**, 10 Danbury st. sw.; **Frederick Brandt**, 5211 13th st.; **James Devers**, 6420 14th st.; **Gilbert Hadley**, 1252 6th st. sw.; **Robert Hallie**, 2515 13th st.; **Frank MacMurray**, 1743 22d st.; **Joseph Parks, jr.**, 1527 Park rd.; **Loren Parmley, jr.**, 2205 42d st.; **Allan Stimson**, 414 Raymond st., Chevy Chase, Md.; **William Kueffner**, Rockville, Md.; **George Brecher**, 3363 Wakefield st., Arlington, Va.; **Raymond Scoville**, 725 Boundary ave., Silver Spring, Md.

Fort Benning, Ga., paratroops: **Clarence Porter**, 646 Newton pl.; **Eugene Villaret**, son of Col. and Mrs. E. Villaret, 4420 36th st.

Naval Air Training Base, Pensacola, Fla.: **Jack Taylor**, son of Harry Taylor, 1327 E st. se.; **Joseph Johnson, jr.**, 1113 Morse st. ne.; **James Kowalski**, son of Oswald Kowalski, 4704 Southern ave. se.; **Jack Willis**, son of Mrs. G. D. Willis, 1632 30th st.; **James Markwood**, son of Scott Markwood, 413 10th st. ne.

Hondo AAF, Tex.: navigator: **Theodore Snyder, jr.**, son of Col. and Mrs. T. R. Snyder, 7006 Fairfax dr., Bethesda, Md.

Today!
GINNY SIMMS
DICK POWELL
BANJAMIN AND
MANTAN
GIL LAMB
BILLY GILBERT
PAUL WHITEMAN
PHILCO PRESENTS THE
Radio Hall of Fame
WMAL 6 to 7 P. M.

BRILLIANT FLOWERS BLOOM IN
CACTUS GARDEN
COMES IN BEAUTIFUL 4-COLOR WATERPROOF, PERMANENT BOX
10 PLANTS $1.69
Imagine, complete with striking window garden box, 10 healthy Cactus plants—all different varieties, all blooms—can now be sent direct to you at this amazing low price because of shipping difficulties to stores! Order now . . . save on this opportunity!
FREE Lovely hand-painted Mexican pot for your window sill with columnar prover Lace Cactus—blooms in purple, pink, red and yellow flowers. Gift to prompt orders! Hurry—send today. SEND NO MONEY—ORDER NOW — PAY LATER. Or mail $1.69 with order, we pay postage. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Send name and address to PAN AMERICAN CACTUS CO., Dept. C-117, 148 Monroe Avenue N.W., Grand Rapids 2, Michigan.

World Famous
GLADIOLUS
NOW YOURS AT WHOLESALE PRICE!
100 BULBS $1.94
Think of it! This amazing low price brings you 100 blooming size Gladiolus Bulbs—8 glorious rainbow hair colors in these 3-year-old, high-price varieties: Picardy, Dr. Bennet, Shirley Temple, Pansy Lou, Maid of Orleans. Guaranteed to flower 2 years! Order now while they last! Best in plenty of time for spring planting. Money back guarantee.
FREE Prompt orders receive 3 Rainmeuhla Bulbs as FREE GIFT. Bloom first year into beautiful carnation-like flowers. Pink, white, yellow, red. Grow 10" to 12" high.
SEND NO MONEY—RUSH ORDER
Cash orders sent prepaid—else pay $1.94 plus postage on arrival. Send order, name and address to
MICHIGAN BULB CO., Dept. G-209
148 Monroe Ave. N.W. Grand Rapids 2, Mich.

TUNE IN!
NASH-KELVINATOR PRESENTS
THE ANDREWS SISTERS
In a new radio show of laughter and fun with
GEORGE "GABBY" HAYES
Famous Western Movie Comedy Star of Republic Pictures
VIC SCHOEN
with his Decca Recording Orchestra
Guest Stars LUM 'N' ABNER
SUNDAY 4:30 P. W. T. WMAL

Joe E. Brown
STOP or GO
A MOUTHFUL OF LAUGHS!
8:30 P.M.
Joe E. Brown entertains upwards of three million new-found fans with a quiz show that puts eighty bucks in lucky people's pockets and brings you plenty of laughs.
Sundays on the Blue
★Radio Hall of Fame....6:00 P.M.
★Drew Pearson .....7:00 P.M.
★Quiz Kids .....7:30 P.M.
★Greenfield Village Chapel Service 8:00 P.M.
★Walter Winchell .....9:00 P.M.
★Hollywood Mystery Time 9:15 P.M.
★Jimmie Fidler .....9:45 P.M.
★The Life of Riley.....10:00 P.M.
WMAL 630 ON YOUR DIAL
The Evening Star Station

Most Popular Local Program
"Americana Quiz"
Today 2 P.M.
WMAL
Conducted by
Edward Boykin
Sponsored by
Enriched Washington FLOUR
Two teams competing for the cash awards today are:
Fairfax High Va. — Mt. Vernon High Va.
Today 2 P.M.
WMAL
The Evening Star Station

Today's Radio Programs

Sunday, January 28 — Washington — Eastern War Time

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	News, 8. Sunday Prelude, 8:05-9.	News, 8. Treasure House to Music, 8:15. Singtime, 8:45.	Sunrise Serenade, 7:30 World News, 7:45 Rev. Crawford, 8 Reading the Funnies, 8:30.	Swing Lo! 7:05-7:30. 7:45-8. Music Parade, 8:05-8:30. News 7:30, 8. Baptist Hour, 8:30-9.	Symphonies 6, 8 News, 6:30, 7:30 8:30 WildwoodChurch,6:45 Southland Singing, 7 Listen to Liebert, 7:15	Elder Michaux, 7:30. Wings Over Jordan, 8:30.
9	:00 News :15 Coast to Coast :30 " On a Bus :45 "	World News Roundup Ranch Boys Air Castles	Churches of Christ Good News Voice of Prophecy	News; Nazarene Church Christian Science Goodwill Choir	Wildwood Church Voice of Hope News, J. B. C. Presents J. B. C. Presents	World News D. C. Dateline Hasten the Day Labor News
10	:00 Bud Ward :15 " :30 L. Stoddard :45 News	National Radio Pulpit (Dr. Ralph Sockman) Recordiana	Bible Class " Art Brown and Russ Hodges	News; Musicale Morning Musicale	Mike Hunnicutt Spotlight Revue	Church of the Air " Salt Lake Tabernacle
11	:00 AAF Symp. Flight :15 " :30 Hour of Faith :45 "	News; Isles in News Show Pieces Federal Diary Betsy Ross Girl	News Love Affairs Fourth Presbyterian	News; Holiness Pentecostal Holiness	News; Memories Memories News; Centennial Baptist Church	News; Blue Jacket Choir Invitation to Learning
12	:00 War Journal :15 " :30 Sweetest Music :45 Concert Orchestra	News Man at a Grand Stradivari Orchestra	Pilgrim Hour " Lutheran Hour	News; Music Music Box Wings of Song	Pennies From Heaven Amateurs of 1945	Today in History Music Transatlantic Call
1	:00 John B. Kennedy :15 George Hicks :30 Tangee Serenade :45 (Sammy Kaye)	Dairy Farmer America United Chicago Round Table	Magic Dollars True Detective Mysteries	WINX News Bible Truth Marching to Victory	Amateurs of 1945 Song and Story	Peoples Platform Mrs. Vijaya Pandit News; Ed Murrow
2	:00 Americana Quiz :15 " :30 National Vespers :45 "	Those We Love Westinghouse Program (John Charles Thomas)	Swing High Veteran's Friend News; Cunningham Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News; Symphony Hour Chopin's Concerto No. 2 in F minor	Band of the Week Hall of Hits	Matinee Theater World News Today ; Olin Downes
3	:00 Charlotte :15 Greenwood :30 Miss Hattie :45 (Ethel Barrymore)	World News Parade (Max Hill) Army Hour	Roosty of the A. A. F. Nick Carter	News; Musicale Matinee Musicale Concert Master	Hall of Hits Alie Lane's Swap Shop	New York Philharmonic Symphony
4	:00 Darts for Dough :15 " :30 Andrews Sisters :45 "	Army Hour Best Loved Music	Your America What's the Name of That Song	News; Musical Moods Musical Moods Encores and Echoes	Waltz Time A to Z in Novelty Rhapsody in Rhythm	; News Electric Hour (Nelson Eddy)
5	:00 Mary Small Revue :15 " :30 Metropolitan :45 Opera Presents	General Motors Symphony Hour	Let's Face the Issue The Shadow	News; Music Music of the Masters Town Opera House	Battle of the Crooners News; Roosevelt Hotel Orchestra	The Family Hour News; William Shirer
6	:00 Philco Hall of Fame :15 Ginny Simms :30 Dick Powell :45 Andy Russell	Catholic Hour Great Gildersleeve	Quick As a Flash News, Upton Close Dick Brown, Songs	WINX News Fairy Tales Tommy Tucker Time Progressive Hour	Gospel Tabernacle News, Mel. Moments Bible Question Box	Ozzie and Harriet Toasties Time
7	:00 Drew Pearson :15 News; D. Gardiner :30 Quiz Kids :45 "	Jack Benny " Fitch Band Wagon	Cleveland Orchestra " "	WINX News Xavier Cugat Trade Winds Tavern Beyond Victory	Ave Maria Hour " Cantor Shapiro	Kate Smith Hour " " "
8	:00 Village Chapel :15 Dorothy Thompson :30 Joe E. Brown :45 "	Charlie McCarthy " One Man's Family	Mediation Board " " Gabriel Heatter	News; Bibleway Ch. Bibleway Church	Call To Worship " " "	"Blondie" " Crime Doctor " ; News
9	:00 Walter Winchell :15 Hollywood Mystery :30 " :45 Jimmy Fidler	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round American Albums	Steel Horizons News, C. Foster Jerry Cooper Show	News; Symphony Hour Mozart's Concerto No. 26 in D major	Old Fashioned Revival Hour " "	Radio Reader's Digest " Star Theater
10	:00 Life of Riley :15 " :30 Variations :45 By Van Cleve	Hour of Charm " Comedy Theater Fred Allen	Earl Wilson, News Ramona and Trio Columbus Boys' Choir	News; Short and Sweet A Cappella Choir Music to Remember	The Sunday Players " " News; Church of God Church of God Christ	Take It or Leave It " We, The People "
11	:00 News :15 Hour of Dreams :30 " :45 "	News; James White Light Music By Dark The Eternal Light	News Music Depreciation Louis Armstrong George Olsen's Orch.	News; Music Musical Roundup Weather; Music Slumber Music	" Hits of the Day News; Hits of Day Hits of the Day	Headlines Vera Brodsky Service Time "

Listen to JERRY STRONG'S
"CLEAN UP TIME"
MONDAY-WEDNESDAY-FRIDAY
6:15 P.M.
WINX
The Washington Post Station
1340 on your dial

NATIONAL • 7 DAYS • BEG. TOMORROW 8:30
Thru Next Sunday, Mat. & Eve.
A MODERNIZED VERSION OF THE
MERRY WIDOW
Franz Lehar's Immortal Musical Romance
EVES.: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3.00, $3.60 (tax incl.) WED. & SAT. MATS.: $1.20, $1.80; Orch., $2.40 (tax incl.) NEXT SUN. MAT.: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40; Orch., $3.00.
2 Weeks Beg. Mon., Feb. 5—Mats. Weds. & Sats.
Fourth Play Theatre Guild & A. T. S. Subscription Season
"A Fresh and Authentic Piece of Americana."—LIFE
The Messrs. Shubert present
DARK of the MOON
A Legend with Music by
HOWARD RICHARDSON & WILLIAM BERNEY
Staged by ROBERT E. PERRY
Production Supervised by JOHN HUNTINGTON
SEAT SALE THURSDAY
EVES.: 2nd Bale., $1.20; Orch., $3.00 (tax incl.)
MATS.: 2nd Bale., $1.20; 1st Bale., $1.80, $2.40; Orch., $3.00.
All 1st bale. seats for eve. performances exhausted by subscription

They say my mug would stop a clock
. . . stop your clock tonight to hear me in "THE LIFE OF RILEY"
William Bendix

SUNDAY EVENING
10 P.M.
WMAL
BLUE NETWORK
PRESENTED BY AMERICAN MEAT INSTITUTE
Headquarters, Chicago • Members throughout the United States